The Bombay Gazette

No. 11922 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
—SIAM	2081	500	W. D. Worcester.	18th Feb.
L MALWA	3950	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	1211	700	E. G. Reed	4th Mar
L NEPAUL	3 8	6 0	T. J. Alverson	11th ,,
— ARABIA	3 3	80	J. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	6 0	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4158	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	1 8	5 0	E. Stewart	8th ,,
—NIZAM	2726	50	R. Hazelwood	15th ,,
L CORO MANDEL	4 8	5 0	I. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SUTLEJ	3 1	5 0	W. J. Nation	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3 0 0	6 0	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM	2081	500	G. L. Brooks	13th ,,
L CATHAY	2263	5 0	S. Andrews	20th May.
				TUESDAY.
M BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	
PESHAWAR	3300	600	L. H. Moule	18th Feb.
ATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	3,000 800	28th	10th April.
M. RUBATTINO	3,000 800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALDUINO	3,000 700	1st April	20th ,,
MANILLA	3,000 800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	3,000 800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	18th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bascoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4000	600	3rd March
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3800	450	16th do.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4000	450	7th do.
ELEKTRA	G. Raguzin	4200	600	1st May.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	1st June.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3,500 550	14th March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Bascoon House 50, Church Gate Street, Ramsey, Feb. 14, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069 180	Capt. F. Hilditch	21st Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,038 180	Capt. Wm. Russell	3rd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,350 480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th ,,
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387 480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,341 480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd ,,
s.s. ASIA	3,351 480	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th ,,

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "MERK" will sail as above on 19th February. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

HILLGROVE HOTEL.

COONOOR—NILGIRIS.

VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D'HOTE apartments.

FOR TERMS, &c.,
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

A. B. FLEMING & Co., LIMITED.

SCOTTISH PRINTING INK FACTORY AND CHEMICAL WORKS—OIL REFINERS AND BOILERS—PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS—

MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS,
EDINBURGH, LONDON—NEW YORK, MELBOURNE.

BEG to announce to friends and buyers, that Mr. WM. CUTHBERTSON, of their Company, will be in India during the spring months in their interests. Correspondence invited.

Address.—Poste restant Calcutta.
" Bombay.
" Madras.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET.
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th Feby., 1887, at noon, calling at Verawar Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY 21st February (on arrival of Outward English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat), in the forenoon or by order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on FRIDAY, 18th February, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 3078 tons. 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 " 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 15, 1887. Agents.

NOTICES.

STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND PORT BLAIR.
INVITATION FOR TENDERS.

TENDERS are invited for a Steamer Service once in four weeks from Calcutta to Port Blair and thence to Nancowry (Camor a and back via Port Blair, Rangoon, and Port Blair to Calcutta. The steamers may also be required to call at the Cocos and occasionally at the Krishna Light Vessel.

2. The contract will begin on the 1st January 1888, or as soon as practicable after that date and last for five years or ten years as may hereafter be determined. Tenders are invited for a service for either of these periods.

3. No fixed subsidy will be given, but the service will have the monopoly for the transport of passengers, convicts, live stock, and stores on behalf of Government at fixed rates to be tendered for. Tenders may also fix the minimum sum to be paid by Government annually on account of passage money and freight.

4. Tenders must be submitted before noon on 30th April 1887 at the office of the Post Master General in Calcutta. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Post Master General of Bengal.

WANTED for the Technical School, Kolhapur, a SUPERINTENDENT. Must have a good knowledge of Carpentery and Mechanical Engineering. Apply stating terms, with copies of testimonials, to

P. SHANNON, B.A., C.E.,
President, Jayasingrao Ghatge Technical School Committee, Kolhapur.
Kolhapur, 8 February 1887.

NOTICE.

WANTED immediately TWO OVERSEERS, on Rs. 60 and 40 per mensem each with travelling allowance of one Rupee per diem subject to Code Rules. Security required for Rs. 5 0.

2. One DRAUGHTSMAN on salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Apply with Copies of Certificates.

G. W. ANDERSON,
District Engineer, Dr. Bd. Malabar,
Calicut, 2nd February, 1887.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LANDING CARGO at PRINCE'S DOCK from 1st April 1887. Forms of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned with whom Tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 22nd February 1887.

By order of the Trustees.
G. MANSON,
Secretary.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December 1886, have been declared, and made payable at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 21st February 1887.

By order,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 11th February 1887.

DIAMOND AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS.

A FINE COLLECTION in all the latest Designs on hand.
From Rs. 35 to Rs. 600.
GEMS mounted to order of any of the undermentioned patterns desired in the time specified. A single Stone, Claw or Gipsy, setting in one day.
5 Stones, half hoop, setting in three days.

LOOSE BRILLIANTS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES, &c., to pick from at the current market value.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 3 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Upcountry commission towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practica English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 11 o'clock noon on the 23rd February 1887 for the food, shoeing and veterinary treatment for two years of the horses belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the contract deed, and all other particulars, may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

C. A. STUART,
Presy. Postmaster.
Bombay, G. P. O, 5th February 1887.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."
Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12; pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per doz.	6	0
Half-Bottles..... "	4	0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THIS well known blend of well matured and Mellow Spirit possesses a mild and delicate flavour, and is considered one of the best Whiskeys in the market.

The management have the greatest pleasure in directing Customers' attention to their late importations of this well known and much appreciated Spirit, and to announce that they are fully up to the old standard of excellence which obtained for it such a well merited reputation.

It is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Clubs and Messes.

Price Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH CASHMERE,

ALL WOOL.

Black, Navy, Slate, Prunne, Grey, Maroon, Black. Cash from Rs. 2-4 per yard.
Coloured. Cash from Rs. 2-12 per yard.

Patterns Free.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND MYLNE'S PATENT SUGARCANE MILLS.

For particulars of Depots, Authorized Makers, &c.,

Apply to
EWART LATHAM AND CO., BOMBAY,
Agents for the Patentees.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H the Duke of Edinburgh the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colineries, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette.* THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, 1 Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Wares is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES &C. ART PORCELAINS. REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS..... Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS..... " 2-10 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST RECEIVED per s. s. "Patiala" two new English-built BROUGHAM, one with Side Lights, very well finished, by Watson of Lowsaff.

One canoe shaped new English BAROUCHE, with inside folding steps and enamelled leather canopy on the head, by Lewis of Salisbury.

Another new English BAROUCHE, by Kinross.
One new circular-fronted English BROUGHAM.
And one new English DOGCART.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum } 18 months
6½ " " } 12 "
5 " " } 9 "
4½ " " } 6 "
subject to notice of withdrawal

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

PER DOZEN, Rs. 36 CASH.

THE delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen	...	Rs. 61	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," as above, per dozen.		" 36	0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice Matured Spirit, per dozen	...	" 32	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen	...	" 28	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-4.
TWO GOLD MEDALS AND TWO FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES
AWARDED TO
JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS, 65, OLD BAILEY, LONDON.
REGISTERED "LION BRAND" TRADE MARK.

SECTION E.—CLASS 68. The only Gold Medal for this Class.
PRINTING PAPERS: Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "LION BRAND" Printing Paper in Buff, Crimson, and Black Lab-l qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.
COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.
SURFACE COLOURED, ENAMELLED, and VARNISHED PAPERS.
PLATE, LITHO, MAP, and DRAWING PAPERS.
"MINIE" PAPER of special strength, equal to Handmade.
WRITING PAPERS: Hand and Machine made, Tub and Engine sized, Tinted Writing; also the "LION BRAND" Green Label Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.

SECTION B.—CLASS 11.
CARDS, CARDBOARDS, and PASTEBOARDS. COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS. ENVELOPES of every description. BLOTTING. CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including VISITING CARDS in Sliding Boxes.

TO BE HAD OF
Messrs. ABDOOLALLY ABDOOL ROHIM and Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
" NUZURALLY and CUMROODIN, Bungree Bazaar, Street.
ABDOOL KYOUM TYEBALLY, Esq., out Fort, Baloo Sarung, Bombay.

CALCUTTA OFFICE: 7, NEW CHINA BAZAAR STREET.

THE JUBILEE FAIR.

PLEASE NOTE CAREFULLY.

THE SELECT DANCING SALOON, with Refreshments on the Premises; Ladies' Retiring Room attached. Good Music, Lights, Attendance and Comfortable Chairs.

REFRESHMENT BUFFET to the left of the last Fountain as you come up from the Main Entrance: Every article of the best quality.

TICKETS for Refreshments sold in Advance at a Reduction to avoid crowding.

SEE HAND-BILLS and apply for further particulars to

W. J. ESSAI,
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VALUABLE ALTERATIVES, &C.

PHILLIPS' COMPOUND IODIZED SARSAPARILLA
A MOST CAREFUL COMBINATION OF ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA WITH PURE IODIDES
INVALUABLE AS AN ALTERATIVE TONIC And cleanser of the VITIATED BLOOD.
Rs. 2.

PHILLIPS' SCIA COD LIVER OIL, PURE AND FRESH, and almost TASTELESS.
Prepared on the COAST OF NORWAY FROM FINEST SOUND FISH And proved to be of FULL MEDICINAL VALUE.
Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS' CONCENTRATED COMPOUND ESSENCE OF JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, CAREFULLY AND SCIENTIFICALLY
Prepared with GENUINE VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS OF THE GREATEST THERAPEUTIC VALUE IN CUTANEOUS DISEASES, AND IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nabilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertakes to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from miniature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

I THINK the new wing of the Hotel is a great improvement on Hotels in general in Bombay and most comfortable.
2nd December, 1886.

THE new extension of this Establishment is quite in Europe style. My family have been most comfortable.
FRED. WRIGHT.
28th November, 1886.

COLONEL GRIFFITH.

A most comfortable Hotel. I got quarters in the new building and they were delightful.
10th November, 1886.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices, for cash:—

BIJOU COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass, 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs. 220
BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	" 250
BROADWOOD AND SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	" 300
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	" 500
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	" 500
EBONIZED SQUARE, by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	" 580
"SCHIEDMAYER" EBONIZED SQUARE, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves, metal work, electro-plated	" 600
"SCHIEDMAYER" EBONIZED SQUARE, same as above	" 700
"SCHIEDMAYER" WALNUT SQUARE, iron frame	250 and " 400
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose and Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	" 750
Ditto. ditto. ditto. ditto.	" 650
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, etc.	" 150
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, etc.	" 500
BROADWOOD AND SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	" 550

The above instruments have either been taken in exchange for new instruments, or returned from hire. Many of them are nearly equal to new and stand in time better than many of the cheap new Pianos that are sold.

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and Sundries free to ports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

THE proper pride of the Proprietors of the late firm of JAS. McCABE & Co., of the Royal Exchange, London, in refusing tempting offers for their good-will when retiring from business, while striking a sympathetic chord of admiration throughout the East, has awakened a feeling of regret that so admirable and highly esteemed a class of watches should be no longer procurable. MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, have been at considerable pains to reproduce by the Agency of McCabe's old hands some of the most popular styles of Watches which were formerly identified with Jas. McCabe's name, and which are identical in all respects, except of course, that they bear the name of MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

Gentlemen's size in heavy hunting case .....cash Rs. 350
Ladies' do. do. do. ..... " " 310

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.
Studio open from
9 a.m., to 4 p.m.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	...per pair	Rs. 11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks		" 9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		" 3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	" 3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	" 1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		" 2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,

At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50. Price Rs. 2-8 per box. Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE "BEACONSFIELD" is equally good. Made from precisely the same tobacco. Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes. Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1.	4½ inches	long	Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2.	4 "	"	2-12 do.
No. 3.	3½ "	" (thin)	2-8 do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE "GOLD MOHUR" is a small full-flavoured cigar. *Made from selected Virginia tobacco* in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 15 per 1,000. No. 2. Rs. 15 per 1,000
2 Boxes No. 1, or 3 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE "SIESTA" is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed, *Made from selected Madras tobacco* in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

NOW READY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4 ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. THUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Parliamentary Buildings, King St., Whitehall
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAROCHIAL CONCERT,
MAZAGON,
SATURDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

STOP

Who e are you going to spend your JUBILEE EVENINGS?
AT THE
ALFRED THEATRE
OF COURSE, TO SEE
PROFESSOR VOLPI'S
Four-legged Artists, Goats, Dogs, Bear, Monkeys and "MYSORA" the baby Elephant,
ON 16th,—17th, and 19th, FEBRUARY 1887
TO DO HONOR TO THE
QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA.
PRICES AS USUAL.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHIPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at curr nt rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,700,000
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country insured on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSENE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1882.....£300,490
" 1886.....£988,156
LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have same premium reduced.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at death, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 71 per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £3,086,76
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1863.....£1,379,578 3 9 | 1878.....£2,949,15 14 1
1873.....£2,945,503 1 2 | 1885.....£3,318,407 9 2
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummam-street.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY,
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

GLOXINIAS, GESNERIAS, CALADIUMS, ACHIMENES.—Just received in fine condition. Do mant roots can be sent by post.—THOS. BROMLEY, Importer of Plants, Mahim, Bombay.

THE DHURRUMSEY MILLS will be SOLD, without reserve, on SATURDAY the 26th day of February, instant, as full advertisement in this paper under the heading "SALES BY AUCTION." Nanu and Hormusjee.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best yet produced. A trial in your house will show how be without one of them. For cash or by monthly payments called the hiring system. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet to 9. A ply by letter to Mr. N. N. MADGAONKAR, Princess Lane, Bombay

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the recently Manufactured Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Bornby Row.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1, Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

JUBILEE ADDRESS CA-KETS, with Music, very effective. A small consignment just unpacked, from Rs. 30. MARCUS & Co., Limited. Bombay.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Gujerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (Illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON HEYWOOD & CLARK, 1, Dean Lane.

"PARASOLS"—A fresh lot just opened in the latest shapes, "Epsom," "Handsworth," "Hand-some," &c. THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited, 23 Church Gate St.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and Col. MACGOMSON. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving, and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PIKE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, strong and good timekeeper. Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S H Coat and Trousers. A. HAJKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED by a YOUNG LADY an engagement as Companion to a Lady—travelling preferred. Accompl shments, good reference given and received. Please address PANSY, Post Office, Simla.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Maude, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MACKINNON & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette Daily*. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOONS. Facials and Fuciale, Court and Historical Hair Dresses, Perfumes and Toilet al Wig Makers, Esplanade Road, No. 36, Below Bombay Club and Meadow Street, No. 38, Bombay.

TO LET,—On the Ground Floor of the new and exclusive premises situated in Hornby Road, Fort, next door to the Grant Road High School, magnificent shops with Frontages opening on three sides, can be fitted up or dressed according to the wishes of intending tenants. For rent and other particulars apply to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Silicate Paint Co.'s Paints and Duresco, Doulton's Stoneware Pipes, Angus and Son's Leather Belting and Hose, Morton's Wire Fencing and Gates, Gibb's Guaranteed Portland Cement, Seyssel's Asphalte, Calvert's Carbolic Powder 1 per cent. acid) and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Ash and Lacy's Galvanised Plain and Corrugated Iron Sheets.—RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

VICTORIA'S JUBILEE—Hot Suppers, Tea, Coffee, Wines and Ices at PEARCE'S RESTAURANT until 11 p.m.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 471 of 1886.

Goculdas Madhowje, of Bombay Hindu inhab tant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.
vs.
The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as Joint Stock Company, having its registered office at No. 5, Church-gate-street, within the Fort, Rustim Dossabhoy, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, an attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Mangoe Senoy Street, within the Fort, Dorabjee Framjee Pandey, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Cursondas Natha of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gady Road, outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Damodhar, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana within the Fort, and Mooljee Purshotam, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort .....Defendants

Pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 23rd day of November 1886, the lands, buildings, good will, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock in trade, engines, boilers, water tanks and other the mill premises belonging to the above Company will be sold without reserve &c., by Public Auction in one lot, at the office of Messrs. Nanu & Hormusjee, Solicitors, No. 29, Meadows Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of February, 1887, at three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions of sale as have been settled by the Court.

The land—an of freeho'd tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,700 to the tru tees of the Estate of Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces adme suring in the aggregate 74,656 square yards and are situate near the Railway station, at Cooria, in the district of Tanna.

The Mills (which were formerly known as the old Cooria Mills), contain about 33,776 spindles, and 1,293 looms, and are replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings and accessories.

Admission to view the premises can be obtained on application to the officer in charge, and further particulars may be learnt of the said Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, and of the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 17, 1887.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL....£3,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Ramnart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,00
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry Kilte Choix Champagne	" 46 0	"
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	"

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-Champagne.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 44 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	"
Leibfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	"
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 28 0	" 31 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	"	" 21 0
Bernoeller-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefshofer	" 28 0	"
Herrenteiler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	"
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	"

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	"
Fine "	" 27 0	"
Very fine "	" 37 0	"
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	" 38 0	"

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALANSCOUN, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	"
Lee Canone	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 15 0	"
Chateau Lynch-Bage	" 19 0	"
Chateau Le Roc St Estephe	" 21 0	"
Chateau Lestite	" 23 0	"
Chateau Margaux	" 27 0	"

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	"
Marquis Medoc	" 17 0	"
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	"

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	"

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	"
Chateau Roemer	" 16 0	"

From FRANZ SCARVAY.

Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	" 14 0

From BRANDE BURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Star	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroc and Co. * * *	Rs. 18 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne } Munzer-Red Star }	" 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 29 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 34 0	
Charles Lefroyere very old Brandy ***	" 36 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
" *	" 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	" 20 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs.	Rs. 3 12
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	"
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	"
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0

SUNDRIES.

Vin Marsaque a case of 24 Bottles	Rs. 40 0	
Finest Kummel	" 20 0	
Finest Italian Vermouth	" 20 0	
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 19 to 29,	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	" 1 lb. tin at 0 9
"	" 1 do. 1 0
"	" 2 do. 1 12

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs.
Celery	"	" 0 0
French Beans	"	" 0 10
Young Cut beans	"	" 0 10
Young Peas I	"	" 0 12
"	"	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	"	" 0 6
Young Carrots	"	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	"	" 0 10
Small Sausages	"	" 1 0
Smoked Sausages	"	" 1 8

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a reference or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Ramnart Row.
Bombay, Feb. 1, 1887.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 28th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES:
COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One on two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
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THE CAMBAY INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 15.

THE Commission appointed to investigate the charge preferred by Mr. Shamrao Laud against Mr. G. Wilson, met again to-day.

Mr. Cowasji Karanjavala's cross-examination by Mr. Mehta was continued:—I do not remember that Hazumkhan had informed Mr. Wilson that the three petitions were being got ready. When Nazmukhan saw me in Ahmedabad I do not remember his telling me that he had spoken to Mr. Wilson. I do not think I asked him what he had done at Mehmudabad. In consequence of a telegram received from Nazumkhan on the 17th December, I went to Mehmudabad, when he informed me that he had seen Mr. Wilson.

Q.—Did he tell you that Mr. Wilson had addressed a letter to Government on the subject of his claims?

A.—I don't remember. He may or may not have told me so.

Q.—Did Nazumkhan tell you that Mr. Wilson in his letter to Government had mentioned the charges brought by Shamrao against him?

A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Did you become aware on the 17th that Mr. Wilson had already reported to Government?

A.—Yes, I do not know from whom I heard about it.

Q.—From Nazumkhan?

A.—I cannot say, I was aware even a day or two previous to the 17th that Mr. Wilson had made his report.

Q.—Did Mr. Wilson tell you that Pandit

A.—He may have told me.

Q.—Surely, you must answer this question straight, Mr. Cowasji. (Question repeated.)

A.—I am not exactly sure. I saw Mr. Wilson about the 15th, when I took to him the three petitions prepared by Mr. Graigie. One of them was upon the mal-administration of Cambay.

Q.—Did Mr. Wilson tell you that he had already reported to Government on Cambay affairs?

A.—He only told me that the petition should be left to the consideration of his successor. I do not well remember whether Mr. Wilson had told me that he had already reported on Cambay affairs.

Q.—Will you swear that he did not?

A.—I cannot swear.

Q.—Did Mr. Wilson tell you that he had already reported to Government about the income of Nazumkhan's villages?

A.—I am not sure, but I cannot swear.

Q.—Did not Mr. Wilson tell you that he had reported to Government that the villages, under certain restrictions, should go to Nazumkhan's heirs?

A.—My reply is the same. I cannot well remember, though I cannot swear.

Q.—On this occasion was there any conversation with Mr. Wilson as to the private matter between him and Mr. Shamrao?

A.—I may have had such conversations.

Q.—Can you remember what that conversation was?

A.—He may have told me that he should proceed against Shamrao, if a written apology was not forthcoming. I do not remember if he told me anything else.

Q.—When you saw Mr. Wilson at the hotel in Bombay, did you tell him that Mr. Shamrao insisted upon his taking the initiative?

A.—I believe I told him that Shamrao wanted him to take the initiative.

Q.—Did you tell him that Mr. Shamrao would not give a written apology?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you tell him on this occasion that all negotiations, so far as you were concerned, were at an end?

A.—I could not have told him that.

Q.—Did you tell him that negotiations may be still going on?

A.—I may have told him that negotiations may still go on.

Q.—From what you saw of him on that occasion did you believe that Mr. Wilson was very firm on having nothing but an apology?

A.—I think so. I do not know whether he was at all anxious to bring matters to a settlement. I do not remember seeing Mr. Wilson on the 17th at Mehumdabad.

Q.—Now you see, Mr. Cowasji, that this is an important date, so I would ask you to try and remember.

A.—I cannot call it to my recollection.

Q.—Why was Nazumkhan at Mehmudabad on that day?

A.—He was there for the apology agreed by Mr. Shamrao to be tendered to Mr. Wilson. I did not see Mr. Wilson on the 18th. I am quite sure I did not. I saw Mr. Shamrao that afternoon.

Q.—At what hour did you see him?

A.—I do not remember the exact hour.

Q.—Now now, Mr. Cowasji, I do not ask you to fix the exact time. Was it between 3 and 5?

A.—It was before 5 in the afternoon.

Q.—Now we have got one end of the thing, please try and remember if you saw him before or after 3.

A.—I say I cannot remember. I saw Mr. Shamrao at Mehumdabad station. He caught me by the hand and took me into the waiting room.

Q.—What conversation had you with Shamrao?

A.—He said, "I have decided to offer a letter of settlement. I have settled about this matter with Nazumkhan in Bombay. Dictate to me what you wish me to write to Mr. Wilson. I said "you had better write yourself." He repeated that I had better dictate, whereupon I dictated the letter to him, and Shamrao wrote it down. He then read it out to me; and I took a copy of it in pencil.

Mr. Mehta.—Go on, Mr. Cowasji. Witness: It was arranged—

Mr. Mehta.—Give me the exact words of this conversation.

Witness: I have already told you that I will say exactly what I remember. Mr. Shamrao said he would write the letter. It was arranged that I would return the next day and take the letter to Mr. Wilson, in company with Mr. Shamrao. Mr. Shamrao said "I will accompany you to Mr. Wilson to be his friend again." I agreed. I did not ask Mr. Shamrao to write the letter there and then. I believe the draft which I dictated to Mr. Shamrao was the only draft prepared at that moment.

Q.—Was that the only draft?

A.—Yes, on that occasion.

Q.—Are you quite sure that no other draft was drawn up on that occasion?

A.—I am not perfectly sure that that was the only draft prepared during the whole of the interview you had with Mr. Shamrao?

A.—I think that was the only draft, Mr. Mehta.

Q.—Just answer my question, Sir (Question repeated.)

A.—Yes, I am quite sure.

Q.—You will swear that that was the only draft prepared during the interview?

A.—Yes, I will swear that that was the only draft dictated by me.

Mr. Moore.—Don't fence with the question and waste time. Just answer the question.

A.—I will swear that that was the only draft prepared.

Q.—Was there any other draft prepared during this interview, never mind who dictated it?

A.—I do not think, but I am not quite sure.

Q.—Then may I take it that you do not recollect everything that took place at this interview?

A.—I say all that I remember.

Mr. Mehta.—That is not an answer to my question.

Witness.—I may forget something.

Q.—Did you say at that interview that you knew Mr. Sheppard would not be in Karia that day?

A.—I do not remember, and I cannot swear one way or the other.

Q.—Did you say on this occasion, "Well, Shamrao, do you think it worth while fighting with big officials?" or anything to that effect?

A.—I may have said so. I also said to him that his brother was serving at Wankaneer. I may have also told him that he had always to deal with officials, and that if both he and Mr. Wilson became reasonable, the matter might be settled.

Q.—Do you remember saying "you must forget and forgive" or anything to that effect?

A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Will you swear that you did not?

A.—Yes, I will. I may have said that Mr. Wilson was a big Civilian. I did not say that it would not do for Mr. Wilson to write first.

Q.—Do you remember Mr. Shamrao saying "My heart knows best what is the truth about this matter," or anything to that effect?

A.—No, he did not. I may have said to Shamrao that he would be a marked man, if he fought with officials.

Q.—Do you remember saying that the thing must not be taken seriously?

A.—I don't think I did. I swear that I did not. I did not say that the whole thing was a jest.

Q.—Down to this time were you under the impression that Mr. Shamrao had got up a false charge against Mr. Wilson?

A.—It was impossible for me to believe the charge. (Question repeated).

Mr. Naylor.—It may be impossible for to believe it. But say whether such was your impression or not.

A.—Yes, I believe it was a false charge.

Q.—Believing that it was a false charge you must have seen that it was a most infamous thing for Shamrao to have done?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Then believing that he had done a most infamous thing, did you think it right or proper to intercede in his behalf?

A.—I did not think it wrong, if an apology was offered.

Q.—That again is not an answer to my question. (Question repeated).

A.—I saw no objection to interfering actively in Shamrao's behalf.

Q.—Was your notive in interfering in Mr. Shamrao's behalf pure kindness of heart?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Was there no other motive or consideration!

A.—No. Between the time I first saw Shamrao in Ahmedabad, when the Nawab was here, two years ago, and the time I went to Cambay, I did not see him. But since I went to Cambay I saw him four or five times. In Cambay the only business with him was in regard to Nazumkhan's claims.

Q.—Then when you said that Mr. Shamrao was your friend you meant nothing more than that he was your acquaintance?

A.—During his week's stay here, I formed friendship with him.

Q.—Besides this, have you done any friendly act towards Mr. Shamrao or Mr. Shamrao towards you?

A.—No.

Q.—When you dictated the letter to Mr. Shamrao did you believe that Mr. Wilson would be satisfied with it?

A.—Yes, though the word "apology" was not there I thought it would be covered by the words "forgive and forget."

Q.—So far, you knew, Mr. Wilson insisted upon having nothing but an unqualified apology?

A.—Yes.

Q.—He did not care a bit whether friendship was preserved or not between him and Mr. Shamrao?

A.—I don't know that.

Q.—Did you not think that since Mr. Shamrao had brought such a false and infamous charge, there should have been an adequate expression of regret on his part?

A.—Yes, I thought so.

Q.—Then why did you not dictate some words to that effect?

A.—I cannot account for that.

Q.—You say you dictated these words to Mr. Shamrao: "I beg to inform you that I wish to preserve the same unity which existed before." How could you bring yourself, under the circumstances, to make Shamrao give such a condescending assurance to Mr. Wilson?

A.—I dictated to him what I thought proper. I took a copy of the letter because I had my suspicions. I did not ask Shamrao to put down his signature to it. When Mr. Wilson went to Mr. Sheppard, he took with him Mr. Shamrao's letter, which I had given to him. He was in haste to go, and did not take a copy of the reply to Shamrao.

Q.—Would you not naturally expect him take with him a copy of it?

A.—Yes. I had myself made a copy of the reply in pencil, but it did not occur to me to tell Mr. Wilson to take it with him. When I said that Shamrao's letters which was given to me by Poondlik, was not exactly, what I had dictated to him, I did not compare it with the copy I had taken, because it was left by mistake at Ahmedabad.

Q.—When you saw Shamrao's letter did you not find it exactly the contrary of what you had dictated the previous day?

A.—It was written in very vague terms.

Mr. Naylor: What do you think now?

A.—I think it is contrary to what I had dictated, but I did not think of it then. I then understood it to be an apology.

Q.—See the copy of Mr. Shamrao's letter, and point out to me a single word that conveys in your opinion an expression of regret.

A.—These are the words, "I am willing to accept the explanation given by you." I thought that these words referred to the explanation given by Mr. Wilson in his letter of the 2nd December.

Q.—What was the explanation?

A.—It was an explanation denying the charge.

Q.—When an apology is offered, have you ever known a person offering the apology saying that he accepted the explanation given by the other side.

A.—No.

Q.—Have you ever heard of a person apologizing using the words "I am willing to forget and consider as if nothing has happened?"

A.—No. I read in a hurry the note of Mr. Shamrao and having taken a copy of it returned it to Poondlik. I did not read the copy carefully, when you saw that it was very different from what you had dictated?

A.—I have said that it was different, though I would not say very different, from what I had dictated.

Q.—You saw that Mr. Shamrao who had himself volunteered to go with you to Mr. Wilson, was not present, and that the letter was different from what you had dictated. Did you not under these circumstances, suspect anything wrong?

A.—No. I was told that he had to leave unexpectedly on business.

Q.—Did you think that Mr. Wilson would accept that letter of Mr. Shamrao's?

A.—I was doubtful.

Q.—When Mr. Wilson read the letter, did he say that there was no apology at all?

A.—He said that this was not what he wanted. But I do not remember his saying that it was not an apology at all. When Mr. Wilson asked me whether it would do, I told him that what he had written in his letter of the 2nd December was accepted. He said "if that be so, I am in a hurry to go and must accept it." I think this was about 2 p. m. He told me that he was going to Mr. Sheppard, but he did not say why he was in a hurry.

Q.—Did you learn at the preliminary inquiry before Mr. Sheppard that Mr. Shamrao persisted in saying that the charge brought by him against Mr. Wilson was true?

A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Then to your knowledge he was adding another infamous thing to the infamous charge he had already made?

A.—Yes, he was.

Q.—As a right-minded person I suppose you recoiled with disgust from going again to such a person?

A.—Yes. But I did go to him again with Nazumkhan.

Q.—How do you reconcile that with the feeling of utter disgust, to use a very mild term, which you must have felt for Mr. Shamrao by this time?

A.—I went at Nazumkhan's request. I can not otherwise account for my conduct.

Q.—When the bandle of notes was pressed upon you by Fakrudin, did you say that you would not accept money from a scoundrel like Mr. Shamrao?

A.—No, I simply said I would not accept it. When I saw Mr. Shamrao at his *utara*, I did not show any anger or disgust towards him.

Q.—Did it not occur to you at the inquiry before Mr. Sheppard to remonstrate with Mr. Shamrao for what he was doing?

A.—No, it did not.

Q.—You were, I suppose, full of sympathy for the painful position in which Mr. Wilson was placed, though perfectly innocent?

A.—Certainly. I sealed up the bundle of notes offered by Fakrudin and kept it by me to be returned when I saw Mirza Ali. I expected Mirza Ali to come to Ahmedabad in a day or two. When he came here, I gave him the packet to be taken to Fakrudin at Cambay. He said he was not going just then to Cambay, but would take it when he did go. He never came to me after that.

Q.—Do you know that Fakrudin comes to Ahmedabad very often?

A.—I do not know that. I never saw him in Ahmedabad after he had offered me the notes.

Q.—After waiting for some days, did it not occur to you to return the notes by post?

A.—I was called away shortly afterwards to Bombay, where Mirza Ali told me that he had seen Fakrudin and that the latter had asked him to write to me that he did not wish the money to be returned. I also heard that a Commission was soon to assemble, and therefore thought it best to keep the notes by me. I may have heard about the appointment of the Commission about the middle of January? I did not think it proper to send the money by post. He might have refused it. On one occasion I saw Mr. Wilson, I believe he told me that Mr. Sheppard thought it was not a satisfactory apology.

Q.—Did he tell you that at the inquiry Mr. Shamrao contended that the letter was not a letter of apology?

A.—I do not think. I have been helping Mr. Wilson in the conduct of the defence, and I am in frequent communication with him about it. I have often gone to Bombay and seen his solicitors. I went to them for giving my own statement as well as for the statement of others. By others I mean Nazumkhan and Mirza Ali.

Q.—Had you anything to do with the statement of Jahlia Mali?

A.—Nothing. I swear to it. I know Jahlia Mali. I first came to know him in—

Q.—Now try and remember; did you not know Jahlia Mali before you went to Cambay?

A.—I do not remember. I came to know Jahlia Mali, when he came to Nazamkhan at his place (Hooseini Baugh) to make his salaams to him.

Q.—Why did Nazmkhan give him?

A.—To my knowledge the mali went away without receiving anything. That was before Mr. Wilson removed to Hooseini Baugh. I also afterwards saw Jahlia at Kaira in Mr. Wilson's garden. I had spoken to Jahlia about gardening matters in the garden where he was working.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity:—I got into financial difficulties at the crisis of 1865. I had a large number of shares in the Bank of Bombay. That is the chief reason why I was indebted. Since that time, I have never had occasion to settle with my creditors. I am quite able to pay the debts which I owe now. The sale of the bungalows was made to Bavechand Juner about six years ago, and witness explained that there was a satisfactory transfer made at the time of the property. Witness also explained his transactions with Juner and produced a *Rasjnama* given to him in court. One of my claims which was for Rs. 10,000 was considered to be barred. All the dealings with Juner were not fought in court, but were settled by arbitration. The funds of the Parsee Panchayet are open to the inspection of all the members, and the Panchayet clerk keeps the accounts.

Q.—Is there any ground for the suggestion that you appropriated some of these funds?

A.—Not at all. It is a lie.

Mr. Naylor.—I believe there was no such suggestion. The question asked to the witness was about whether he had rendered the accounts.

Mr. Inverarity.—At least I understood Mr. Mehta to make that suggestion.

Mr. Mehta said he only wanted to know wheather the witness had rendered the accounts.

Re-examination continued—Every month the accounts of the Hemabhoy Institute were put near the principal for general inspection during all the time I was connected with it. In addition to this report of the administration of the Institute were issued, from time to time, by the general committee, as they thought fit. I resigned in 1885, when the accounts were passed and a vote of thanks was given to me. I had wished to resign before in 1880, but the subscribers pressed me not to go.

Mr. Naylor.—What was Mr. Dalal's dispute with you?

Witness.—It was about the report being not issued for three years.

Mr. Moore.—What was the reason of it?

Witness.—The rules of the Institute were suspended and the report was not issued until they were brought into operation. There were about twelve members of the managing committee, and they issue the report.

Q.—About the Ahmedabad Flood Fund, is there any ground for the suggestion that you appropriated my portion of it to your own use?

A.—None whatever. There was a meeting of the Surat Relief Fund held in Ahmedabad, where it was complained that no accounts had been rendered. No imputation whatever was made at the meeting against my honesty. The gentleman who complained about the accounts was one Desaibhoy Kalidas. I gave an explanation at the meeting, and at the same meeting Mr. Desaibhoy seconded a resolution that I with the other honorary secretaries should retain charge of the monies that had been collected and collect unpaid subscriptions. The accounts of the Ahmedabad Relief Fund were duly rendered to the Bombay Committee.

Q.—Were you annoyed yesterday at these questions being asked to you?

A.—Yes very greatly.

Q.—Have you numerous tostimonials to your honesty and integrity?

A.—Many.

Q.—In 1880 did you receive this address from the inhabitants of Ahmedabad? (Address produced.)

A.—I did, and it was accompanied by a present consisting of two silver rosewater bottles. The address was signed by leading inhabitants of Ahmedabad. I also received the thanks of Government with reference to my exertions at the time of the Ahmedabad flood. At that time I supported at my own expense a number of the poor. I fed and housed them.

Q.—From the time that Mr. Wilson left the Kaira district in January 1880 till his return in July 1886 had you ever seen him?

The question had to be repeated before the witness replied that he had not seen Mr. Wilson during that period.

Mr. Inverarity: Are you deaf, Mr. Cowasji?

A.—I am somewhat deaf. I did not correspond with Mr. Wilson during the period mentioned. The villages were restored to Nazumkhan about three years ago. What Nazumkhan then wanted was arrears of revenue and to have the villages continued to his heirs. At Cambay the Nawab agreed to give the arrears of revenue, but did not agree to give the villages to his heirs. He had also agreed to give him waste lands. I went to Mr. Wilson on the 4th December, with the object of speaking to him about the arrears of revenues and the waste lands that had been promised to Nazumkhan. No payment had been made about the arrears promised to Nazumkhan who was anxious to get the money paid.

Q.—How came you first of all to interfere in this matter?

A.—It was at Nazumkhan's request that I worked for him.

Q.—Why did you think that getting this private matter settled would assist in the settlement of Nazumkhan's claims?

A.—Shamrao would not otherwise settle the claims. Nazumkhan had said so to me.

Q.—Why did you say your only motive in interfering in this matter was kindness of heart?

A.—Because I was to receive no compensation for my trouble and was to act only as a friend. When the petitions prepared by Mr. Craigie were taken to Mr. Wilson he said they should be given to his successor.

Q.—Had Mr. Shamrao ever told you in so many words that he had made a false charge?

A.—Never. I believed myself that it was a false charge.

Q.—Were you annoyed by the false suggestions made against your character?

A.—Yes; I was very much annoyed at Mr. Mehta casting reflections on my character, and I was so much confused on that account that I lost all presence of mind.

Q.—I suppose at the best of times you are not a very accurate thinker?

A.—No, Sir.

The Commission then adjourned for the Jubilee holidays till Friday.

NOTES FROM SURAT.

(FROM OUR OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FEB. 14.

THE weather here is very cold, but there has been some change in it for the last two days. Last week it was so cold that the thermometer reading was 84°, and some one or two deaths have been reported in a village not far from the city.

The Municipal address is nicely got up at the Surat *Sodagar Press*, and is to be presented to H. E. the Governor, Lord Reay, at Bombay, on the 16th inst., to be forwarded to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. Khan Bahadur Dr. Bomanji, our energetic Municipal secretary, is busily engaged in making the necessary preparations for illuminations, &c. Khan Bahadur Dr. Bomanji is here since the last few months, but by the assistance of the assistant secretary Mr. Govindass, he is doing all that can be desired. Mr. Govindass is an old Municipal hand, and the revision committee will do well to give him some promotion. Mr. Mullock, the Collector, and the Agent to H. E. the Governor at Surat is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning, and a *Durbar* will be held on Wednesday evening in the Municipal Hall.

To-morrow evening a few distribution of prizes to girls of the Royal Suchund Dipchand Institution takes place. This gathering is confined exclusively to ladies. Mrs. Kalabhai Lallubhai has issued invitations on behalf of the committee, and Mrs. Sheppard has kindly consented to distribute prizes on the occasion.

The *Gujarat Mitra* has made a timely Jubilee suggestion to the University authorities to elect some new Fellows on this auspicious occasion and has suggested the names of Mr. Mansukhlal M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B., solicitor, (Bombay), Rao Saheb Dowlat Rai, S. Desai, B.A., LL.B., (London), Barrister-at-Law (probably the only native on this side of India who has won such a high distinction), Rao Saheb Kalabai Lallubhai, High Court Pleader of long standing and honorary secretary, Roychund Dipchund Girls' Schools, Mr. Andrews Library and such other institutions; and Rao Bahadur Nandshankar Tulajashankar, an author of great renown and formerly head master, Surat High School, and the present *Kharbari* of the Nadod State. The *Mitra* has given a list, past and present, of Gujerati Fellows of the University, and it is very sad to find the names of only twenty-four Gujerati gentlemen honoured with this distinction. Out of these twenty-four eight are deceased ones.

I may here add that if the University were to take this suggestion into consideration it will also do well to elect Drs. Anundibai Joshi and Pichy and thus add a new era in the history of our University. Next year, of course, we expect to congratulate Miss Cornelia Sorabji who will be the first lady graduate of our University.

The news that the Government High School is to be abolished has depressed many people here and that is the common topic of the day. Surat, as Lord Dufferin said the other day while replying the Municipal address, being "the birth place of the British Empire," only boasted of a Government High School, and the news of its abolition will be a death-blow to them. Why can it not be called the Jubilee High School, and thus its existence may be kept up.

Surgeon Nariman has taken charge of the Civil Hospital and other duties connected with it from Dr. Dosabhai Pestonji, G.G.M.C., Honorary Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy. It would not be out of place if I were to add that Surat is very fortunate in having an assistant surgeon like Dr. Dosabhai. With numerous duties he had to perform he was seen patiently examining some patients in the Parsee Dispensary as late as 8 a.m., and sometimes even later than that. He is going to Bombay for about three or four days on casual leave.

Rai Bahadur Jugjiwandassji who was in Bombay is expected in time here for the Durbar to be held on Wednesday. He has been so often recommended by the Native Press for vacant seat in the Legislative Council, and the Government will do well to confer on him the title of C.I.E. There has not been a single native of Surat who is a C.I.E. while Ahmedabad boasts of three C.I.Es.

Some of the students of the Valnick Kayasth community have organised an union called the Kayasth Jubilee Union to promote friendly intercourse. The first social gathering is to take place on the Jubilee day, when toasts will be drunk to the Queen-Empress, Royal Family, the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. The members will meet three times during the day and offer prayers for the Empress.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Jubilee State Ball, Government House.
Parsee Thanksgiving Service, Allbless Bagh, 4 p.m.
Cathedral and Orphanage Schools processions, Bandora, 4-30 p.m.

THE JUBILEE SUBSCRIPTION LIST.—The name of Mr. Pestonji N. Wacha, which appears in the list of subscribers, should be Pestonji N. Wadia.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—A special train for the Andheri meet will leave Church-gate (Madras time) at 5-30 a m., Grant Road 5-45, and Bandora 6-5. Members of the Hunt wishing to travel and not having already sent in their names, are requested to do so to the honorary secretary, Bombay Hunt, Esplanade Road, Fort, stating if they wish to take horses. Horses to be at the loading platform, Grant Road station, by 4 a. m.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Dowkee, a woman who poisoned herself with opium on account of a quarrel she had regarding some ornaments she had left with another woman for Safe custody. She was removed to the Hospital at 6 a.m. yesterday in an unconscious state, and died from its effects soon after. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

ENGLAND AND THE BULGARIAN DIFFICULTY.

ACCORDING to the *Times* Vienna correspondent, the Grand Vizier has informed Dr. Vulkovitch and the Ambassadors at the Porte that Prince George of Leuchtenbergh will be nominated by Russia as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne. Russia has been established, a Russian diplomatic representative will be accredited to Sofia. It is probable that Major-General Prince Cantacuzène, formerly Minister for War in Bulgaria, will be the person appointed. The British Government's consent to let Sir William White take part in the negotiations at Constantinople had not yesterday been notified to Vienna. Lord Salisbury is said to have expressed doubts as to the usefulness of an exchange of opinions among the Ambassadors on questions which they will not be empowered to settle. The difficulties of the Bulgarian question have not arisen from any conflict of views among the Great Powers, but from Russia's refusal to recognise the present Regency and Sobranje, and from her clearly stated determination to sanction the election of no Prince not nominated by herself. The Vienna Cabinet has tried diligently to bring the British Government to join in the negotiations, by representing that Austria-Hungary's participation in them is by itself a guarantee that nothing will be sanctioned contrary to the independence of Bulgaria, and, further, that the negotiations are essentially a work of peace. The "independence" of a country is, however, a term to which various meanings may be attached; and as to the peaceful import of the negotiations, this could in no wise be frustrated by England's refusing to take part in simple *pourparlers*. Peace might be imperilled if England were to assume an attitude like that which Russia long maintained; but England has made no proposals and has none to make. The function allotted to her by the Berlin Treaty is to join in sanctioning the election of a Prince, and this she will do at the right time. If meanwhile she goes through the formality of pretending to join in a interference, which is no Conference, she may be performing an act of good fellowship towards Austria, but she will be doing more than is necessary either for her interests or her dignity. According to official news which reached Vienna yesterday, the Grand Vizier has eliminated from M. Zankoff's programme the three following points as being inexpedient to discuss:—I. The appointment of a Russian General to be Minister for War in Bulgaria. 2. The partial disbanding of the army. 3. The recal of the exiled officers.

RUSSIAN FORESTS.

THE Government of Russia has been intent during the last five years on reclaiming the waste lands and utilising the forests that cover so large a portion of the Empire both in Europe and in Asia. The most important enterprise of this nature is that for the drainage of the marshes of Polessia; already at the end of 1884 nearly seven million acres had been recovered for the use of pasture or the plough, and 1,200 miles of canals, with numerous bridges, constructed in a country previously almost uninhabitable and impenetrable. The cost of these works is stated in the official report to be less than £200,000. Surveys and soundings are now proceeding in a large tract of swampy country in the Governments of Moscow and Riazan, with the object of rendering the land productive and improving the communications by canals and roads. In the Governments of the north [Novgorod, St. Petersburg, Olonets, Jaroslav, Vologda, and Pskov] two million acres of marsh have been surveyed, preparatory to cultivation, four-fifths of which are in the two first-named. The forests of the Caucasus are estimated at 12 million acres, chiefly in the Black Sea territory, which is at the rate of nearly 20 acres to each inhabitant. The forests of Western Siberia have been hardly explored, but they are stated to be 200 million of acres in extent, more than half being in an absolute state of nature. The gross receipts by the State from the forests of the Caucasus rose, in 1884, to £50,000—that is, to about 2d. an acre; the working expences were £25,000; the net profit, therefore, was one penny per acre. The whole net revenue from the forests of Western Siberia amounted in the same year to no more than £3,542.

THACKERAY ON RADICALISM, REPUBLICANISM, AND CARLYLE.

MR. GEORGE REDWAY has issued a new volume of Thackeray's early stories, reviews, etc., under the title, 'Sultan Stork; and other Stories and Sketches." Probably the most interesting article in the volume is the reprint of Thackeray's review in 1837 of Carlyle's "French Revolution." Here is a passage which has by no means lost its application in the lapse of half a century, especially if for the names in Thackeray's text we substitute blanks for the reader to fill up as he pleases:—

"We need scarcely recommend this book and its timely appearance, now that some of the questions solved in it seem almost likely to be battled over again. The hottest Radical in England may learn by it that there is something more necessary for him even than his mad liberty—the authority, namely, by which he retains his head on his shoulders and his money in his pocket, which privileges that by-word 'liberty' is often unable to secure for him. It teaches [by as strong examples as ever taught any thing] to rulers and to ruled alike, moderation, and yet there are many who would react the same dire tragedy, and repeat the experiment tried in France so fatally. 'No Peers—no Bishops—no property qualification—no restriction of suffrage.' Mr. —— follows it out at Westminster and Mr. ——crooks it at Bath. Pert quacks at public meetings joke about hereditary legislators, journalists gibe at them, and moody starving labourers, who do not know how to jest, but can hate lustily, are told to curse crowns and coronets as the origion of their woes and their poverty. And so did the clever French spouters and journalists gibe at royalty, until royalty fell poisoned under their satire; and did the screaming hungry French mob curse royalty until they overthrow it;—and to what end? To bring tyranny and leave starvation, battering down Bastilles to erect guillotines, and murdering kings to set up emperors in their stead.

"We do not say that in our own country similar excesses are to be expected or feared; the cause of complaint has never been so great, the wrong has never been so crying on the part of the rulers, as to bring down such fearful retaliation from the governed. Mr. —— is not Robespierre, and Mr. —, with his threatened legion of fiery Marseillois, is at best but a Brummagem Barbarous. But men alter with circumstances; six months before the kingly *decheance*, the bitter and bilious advocate of Arras spake with tears in his eyes about good king Louis, and the sweets and merits of constitutional monarchy and hereditary representation; and so he spoke, until his own turn came, and his own delectable guillotining system had its hour. God forbid, that we should pursue the simile with Mr. — so far as this; God forbid, too, that he ever should have the trial.

"True; but we have no right, it is said, to compare the Republicanism of England with that of France, no right to suppose that such crimes would be perpetrated in a country so enlightened as ours. Why is there peace and liberty and a republic in America? No guillotining, no ruthless Yankee tribunes retaliating for bygone tyranny by double oppression? Surely the reason is obvious—because there was no hunger in America; because there were easier ways of livelihood than those offered by ambition. Banish Queen, and Bishops, and Lords, seize the lands, open the ports, or shut them (according to the fancy of your trades' unions and democratic clubs, who have each their freaks and hobbies), and are you a whit richer in a month, are you poor Spitalfields men vending their silks, are your poor Irishmen reaping their harvests at home? Strong interest keeps Americans quiet, not Government; here there is always a party which is interested in rebellion. People America like England, and the poor weak rickety republic is hostled to death in the crowd. Give us this republic to-morrow and it would share no better fate; have not all of us the power, and many of us the interest to destroy it?"

AN ALASKAN EXPLORER'S STORY.

FURTHER particulars are published in the American papers of the experiences in Alaska during a journey from Fort Cosmos to Point Barrow, by Ensign Howard, a member of Lieutenant Stoney's expedition. Howard took one man from the party, and went to live among the migratory Indians which inhabit all Northern Alaska; and although the distance in a straight line from Fort Cosmos, on the Putnam River, to Point Barrow is only about 300 miles, they actually travelled 1,000 miles in the course of their explorations. In an account of his journey, Mr Howard says:—

"We started from Fort Cosmos with two sledges and sixteen dogs. We took along all the food it was possible to carry, cooking utensils, snow-shoes, and scientific instruments. My plan of operations was to join a tribe of natives and travel with them until I met another tribe. These tribes are thoroughly nomadic and in almost constant motion. Sometimes I travelled escorted by a whole tribe and sometimes by a detachment. There would be anywhere from thirty to 100 natives with me all the time. The greatest cold I experienced was 30 deg. below zero. The travelling over the mountains was pretty rough, as we frequently got caught in a blizzard before we could reach the valley. Every mountain we came to we would have to unpack our sledges and carry the cargo over on our backs, the dogs following with the sledges themselves. When caught in a blizzard we had to lash our sledges and baggage together and tie ourselves to the sledges to avoid being blown away. I struck the Caldwell River and explored its headwaters, sledging for seven days on its frozen surface. The natives, as a rule, treated me with the greatest kindness, and did everything in their power to assist me on my journey. By some mysterious means, whenever I arrived at a village the inhabitants had been informed that I was coming, and turned out en masse to receive me. Those tribes who never before had seen a white man took the greatest possible interest in the personal appearance of Price and myself; but they are a stoical race and tried their best not to let me see their surprise at my white skin and light hair. Even those tribes which had never seen a white man before had tobacco and rifles, obtained from other tribes which traded with the coast Indians. They are a very diminutive people, and are more like the Esquimaux than they are like the North American Indian. They are excessively fond of tobacco, men, women, and children smoking. I have seen a mother take a nursing child from her breast and put a pipe in its mouth, that the little creature might enjoy a few whiffs. Leaving the Caldwell River I crossed the mountains and discovered a river which the natives call the Ikpikpuk. My provisions had now run low. The natives had got out of food, and were living on some decayed and putrid seal-blubber. It was useless to try and push north until the river should open, and we could catch fish to live on. Price and I, having eaten our last food found some roots, which did not go bad at a pinch. I determined to explore the river I had discovered, and so pushed my way to its head-waters, followed by my natives, and there encamped from the 23rd of May to the 3rd of June. The natives lived on putrid seal-blubber, and Price and I ate roots until the 3rd of June. Then the birds began to fly, and we were fortunate enough to shoot some. The river opened, too, and we caught some fish.

The natives, Mr. Howard says, bore their hardships without a murmur, taking everything as a matter of course; but "the way they treat their women is simply abominable.

One day, when we were making a particularly hard march, I noticed a woman who was about to become a mother and had difficulty in keeping up with the party. Suddenly the Indians halted, and some of the men dug a cave in the snow and threw some skins into it. Then they put the woman in and resumed their journey. I tried to prevent their leaving the poor creature there; but they insisted upon going on. We encamped that night about six miles from the place where we had left the woman; and at twelve o'clock that night she came into camp, bringing with her her new-born babe. The next morning, when we started on our journey, I offered her my sledge; but neither she nor the rest of the tribe would hear of such a thing, and she trudged along contentedly with the other women all day.

When the ice broke up on the Ikpikpuk we floated down to the shore of the Arctic Ocean, a distance of 200 miles, in boats made of dried skins. Near its mouth the river expanded into a series of shallow lakes, some of them five miles wide. At the mouth of the river we met a tribe of coast Indians, and even they seemed to know of our coming. Here an old woman brought us some flour, the first we had seen for about two months. Dear old soul! I could cry now at her a plug of tobacco to repay her for her lonely journey of fifty miles to our relief. It was midnight, and the sun was shining brightly, when, having completed my voyage in a skin-boat along the Arctic coast, I walked up to the house at Point Barrow and knocked at the door. A man opened it after a little and was speechless with astonishment to see two white men standing there. When he had partially recovered, he exclaimed: "Where in blazes did you come from, and who in blazes did you come from?" I answered: "From Fort Cosmos, and I am Mr. Ensign Howard, United States Navy. When do you have breakfast?" He gave a shout that brought the other two inmates of the house to the door, and oh, what a breakfast they did give us! I went to bed at eight o'clock; but it seemed so nice to have all I wanted to eat once more that I just lay awake until lunch-time."

THE FASHIONS.

MANY evening and dinner parties are given every year in the month of February; and the latter, not being so large and ceremonious as those at Christmas and New Year, are called very often dinner *en famille*, as they combine quiet enjoyment with ease and simplicity. Special toilettes (says the *Season*) used to be made up, for these and grander occasions, of rich heavy brocade like stuffs with magnificently trimmed trains, and bodices cut low or half high. Flowers were not considered sufficiently dressy, but a profusion of jewels "quite the right thing." Now fashions have changed very much, and lighter though equally elegant materials are worn, especially for select dinner-parties. A robe of light or dark failles trimmed with lace, plush, and velvet, made high at neck, or opening over a vest or chemisette-plastron of white lace beaded crepe de chine, etc., a flower ornamenting the corsage, and a stylish coiffure fastened on with jet or tortoise-shell pins, would be a very appropriate style, and is one of many dinner-toilettes displayed lately at a fashionable dressmaker's in Paris. Another very pretty stylish robe of Chantilly lace and striped mohogany Peking, arranged differently on each side, had a high corsage open over a lace waistcoat embroidered with coloured bugles, and halfsleeves with frills to match; cut bead pendants put on at short distances trimmed the edge of the peniers on one side, while on the other a diagonal trimming of ribbon bows connected by beaded silk stripes disappeared beneath the puffed backbreadths. Some very beautiful combinations scarcely suitable for very quiet dinner-parties must, however, be mentioned. They are composed of figured and plain silks in coral, old pink, and antique violet, jay blue, and serpent green, and many other colours; the figured material forming a panel or band in the centre of each breadth, and when the design is of broche satin or damasse the same colour the effect is exquisite. Figured velvets on a silk ground are also extremely rich in appearance; and of patterned velvet gauzes very elegant toilettes may be arranged with self-coloured failles. If the gauze is used sparingly in the corsage made high, such a dress may be worn for small dinner occasions. Fashions this winter may without doubt be called reasonable in most respects, and all exaggerations seem gradually disappearing; even the tournure will soon be two steps in front, and not placed upon going on. Fashions this winter may without doubt be called reasonable in most respects, and all exaggerations seem gradually disappearing; even the tournure will soon be two steps in front, and not placed upon going on. Improvers are already lower and rounder in shape. A veto has also gone forth that hats are to lose their towering crested shapes and trimmings; but, as every change in fashion takes place by degrees, we must not expect to observe any sudden alteration. The low Spanish bolero and flat bodices worn so much by young ladies show, however, a leaning towards better things, and strengthens the hope that low shapes may in time appear again. Evening toilettes were never more elegantly or more becomingly made than at present. Some of the modes introduced this winter combine economy and elegance no little degree as, for instance, the robe with two bodices, or bodice and casaque forming a visiting and dinner toilette, which was described

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 16

To-day being Queen-Empress's Jubilee, the Markets were closed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Comilla, which arrived at Calicut on the 12th inst., from the Maldive Islands, reports having passed the British Barque Alice Graham of Newport, at 10 a.m., bound from Mauritius for Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11 Goa s .....Lewins.....Bombay, Jan. 21.
Hoolana s .....Shark ... ...Bombay, Jan. 31.
Lord Templeton...Hawthorne..Liverpool, Oct. 21.
12 Centennial .... New York, Oct. 5.
Japan .....George.....Natal, Dec. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 11.—Steamers Bhundara and Medina. Barque Hemayat Shah.
Feb. 12.—Ships Scottish Minstrel & Bangalore. Barque William W. Crapo.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 13 Centaur s .... Bombay.
Glen Drummond s.. ..... Colombo.
Ajax s .... London.

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DENTAL SURGEON.

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OPTICIANS, &c.,

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One of our Pianos with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the New Tuning Apparatus an esteemed constituent writes :—

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Karrachee, 21, Jan. 1887. R. P. FINCHAM.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG—February 5, at Porham Fly, Amgoorie Tea Estate, Assam, the wife of E M G Armstrong, of a son.

BOYS—February 11, at Bellary, the wife of J W Boys, of a son.

HICKIE—February 11, at Lucknow, the wife of Fred G Hickie, Superintendent, Salt Revenue, of a son.

WIGHTMAN—February 1, at Ghazipore, the wife of Captain J Wightman, Ord Department, Retired, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGES.

CHEKS—AKEHURST—February 7, at St John's Church Calcutta, by the Revd J H Taylor Arthur James, only son of the late Colonel Wigram Arthur Cheke, to Isabella Josephine, youngest daughter of A P Akehurst Esq, deputy commissioner, Assam.

RUSSELL—SHERWILL—February 7, at Nowgong, Assam, by the Revd S Emilo Adelaide Ann, second daughter of the late Bridlington, to Walter Stanhope, second son of Col W G Sherwill, RSC.

FRASER—ROBARTHAN—ADCOCK—February 7, at the Old Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A Cliffe, M A, Thomas Frederick Robarthan, Agra (P W S), grandson of J hn H Robarthan, Aston, Jukes, Birmingham, to Edith Jane, fourth daughter of William Adcock, late of Tamworth, Staffordshire.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—February 10, at Moultan, Norah Bennett, the daughter of Annie and S R Taylor, of the Punjab Ice Company, Lahore, aged 2½ years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1887.

THE list of Jubilee Honours doubtless leaves many ambitious unsatisfied ; but it will be admitted that it confers distinction upon, or enhances the distinction of, many distinguished and deserving men. Bombay, for instance, has no serious reason to complain of the apportionment of Imperial favour on this side of India. The placing of the name of the Hon. Mr. Melvill in the first list of Knights of the Order of the Indian Empire is a recognition of meritorious services in many fields which will be heartily approved of in this Presidency. Honours are falling in such pleasantly quick succession to the Senior Member of Council who was only last year made a Companion of the Star of India, that it almost seems as though this later distinction were not entirely a personal compliment, and that it were intended thereby to recognize the merits of the administration in which Mr. Melvill has in recent years borne so honourable a part. Whatever the precise significance of the honour may be no one will question that it is well deserved. There is a certain symmetry about the arrangement which makes Knights Bachelors of the Sheriffs of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. In the case of the Sheriff of Bombay, however, there were special claims which could not well have been ignored in such a distribution of honours as this. Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit—for we hasten to congratulate him under his new title—has followed closely in the footsteps of the men of wealth and enterprise who, while in contributing by their commercial enterprise to the wealth of the city, have by their beneficence alleviated suffering and helped forward many works of charity and social amelioration. It is not too much to say that the whole community, European and native, will rejoice at the honour which has been paid him. To another local nomination the only exception that will be taken is that it scarcely marks an adequate appreciation of the services that it was intended to recognize. If it was thought well to confer any decoration at all upon Mr. Wordsworth, some more impressive token than a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire, honourable though such a companionship must be, might have been chosen. However, we have more than once commented upon the absence of Mr. Wordsworth's name from notifications of this kind, and we are glad that it has at last found a place in a list which, if not lavish, is on the whole candid in its acknowledgments of faithful work. Faithful work, indeed, is the "sufficing cause" of the decorations which have been conferred upon a group of members of the Afghan Boundary Commission, among whom Captain C. E. Yate, of the Bombay Staff Corps, who comes in for a C.S.I., is conspicuous. The new Knighthood of the Indian Empire is beginning well. Besides Sir Maxwell Melvill—for so we must now call him—the first batch of Knights includes Sir Frederick Roberts, the Thakor of Gondal—who will be agreeably surprised in his search for scientific distinction in England to find distinction of another kind conferred upon him here, and the Rajah of Rutlam, whose administration of his State has been very highly spoken of by the present Agent to the Governor-General in Central India Sir George Birdwood also enters the new knighthood, to a place in which he is entitled by past and present services to India. The nomination of the Nizam's Minister to the same Order will revive the familiar name and title of Sir Salar Jung. It is a mark of confidence which must be peculiarly gratifying to the Minister, and which will encourage him in a career which is not without difficulties of its own. We may regard it as in some sense closing a rather troublesome chapter in Hyderabad politics, and as tending to confer upon the Nawab's administration a certain prestige of which he may be trusted to make good use. Hyderabad will be not less gratified with the admission of Mr. Cordery, the Resident, to the Companionship of the Star of India, though it will perhaps be questioned if the merits of this accomplished political have thereby been as fully recognized as they might have been. Of the honours that have been conferred upon the Gaekwar, who becomes as his neighbour of Baroda did last year, a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India ; upon Dr. W. W. Hunter, who has been made a Knight Commander of the same Order ; upon Mr. Erskine, the Commissioner in Sind, and Mr. Crosthwaite, the new Chief Commissioner of Burma, who become Companions of the same Order, only one thing can be said. The choice is in each case excellent. If it is asked why Mr. H. S. King has been made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, we may refer the querists to the Uncovenanted Civil Service, whose claims Mr. King has advocated with such energy that we presume they would deem him worthy of any honour that might be paid him. A good many names are omitted from the list that many of us would have liked to see there. There is to regret the absence of the name of Mr. Justice West, who has aided to claims founded on valuable work in India those which fairly rest on much unrequited labour in Egypt. Again, the Volunteers yesterday had the compliment paid them of being expressly invited by the Governor to act as a guard of honour at the Town Hall, and they are not likely to complain that they are not thought enough of. But they would have appreciated very highly any due recognition of the services that their commanding officer, Colonel Bayley, has rendered to the Volunteer cause in Bombay. Colonel Bayley's is one of the Bombay names that many of us had put down in an ideally perfect list of Jubilee honours. But ideally perfect lists are not as easy for Governments to draw up as for other people.

THE reign whose Jubilee is being celebrated at this time has been for India a period of development no less rapid and eventful than for the Empire at large,—of development broad, many-sided, and continuous. Conventional notions about the 'unchanging East' have to be discarded in view of a record of progressful change like that presented in the history of the last half century in India. The India of to-day is, indeed another India from that to which Lord Auckland came out in the year preceding the Queen's accession. Its geographical limits have enormously enlarged ; the rule of the Company has given place to the rule of the Crown ; it has become the India of the railway, of the school, of the University—an India in which strangers from the West have done for its people more than Rome did for the people in her subject-lands in all that relates to the material operations of government. And while they have given roads and waterways which the enduring monuments of Roman energy have not surpassed, they have laid broad the foundations in the school and the college of a new intellectual life. The enlargement of the borders of British India is not by any means the fact which a panegyrist of the achievements of British rule would put first in the list. Yet it is not more true that, as a whole, the result has been for good than that, as a whole, these annexations have been inevitable. When Runjeet Singh, in surveying the map of India, foretold that soon it would be "all red," he had a shrewd perception of the philosophy of the situation. But twelve years of the reign which began in 1837 had to pass before the Sikh dominion was embraced within the line of red which marked the British frontier. Runjeet Singh had yet two years to live when the Queen ascended the throne, and the Punjab had still to go through the brief career of anarchy, oppression, and aggressiveness which preceded the supplanting of the Khalsa Confederation. The Talpur Ameers of Sind were still ruling on the Indus. Oude, then enjoying a brief interval in the almost unbroken course of misgovernment to which it had long been subjected, had nearly twenty years to wait for the decree which punished the wrong-doing of its rulers by annexing it to the Company's territories The kingdom of Burma, whose final incorporation with the Empire was one of the most noteworthy events of the end of the period, was still independent. The provinces of Arrakan and Tenasserim were all the territory that the Company had at that time taken from the Alompra kings, and fifteen years had to pass before the annexation of Pegu completed British Burma as we knew it until the proclamation of New Year's Day in last year made all Burma, Upper and Lower, part and parcel of the territories under the Government of the Viceroy. In the Indian Peninsula itself scarcely less important additions have been made during the reign to the area under British jurisdiction. The "doctrine of Lapse" has been almost as fruitful in enlarging the bounds of our Empire as those sins of our neighbours which have urged us to "divide and govern" the lands beyond our borders. To the readiness with which Lord Dalhousie applied this doctrine, finding in the failure of heirs in a reigning house an opportunity "to extend the benefits of British sovereignty" to the country over which it ruled, must be attributed the annexation of Satara, the patrimony of the last direct representative of Sivaji, and five years later of the kingdom of the childless Bhosla Rajah of Nagpur. And if so small an acquisition can be mentioned in connection with such extensive additions to our territory, with the tiny settlement of Serampore was still Danish at the time of the Queen's accession, and so it remained for another eight years. Thus it will be seen how large a fulfilment has been given during the Queen's reign to Runjeet Singh's prophecy. The sharp departure, when the East India Company gave place to the Crown, in the Company's policy in regard to the Native States, closed the era of annexation so far as India itself was concerned. The right of adoption which was recognised in the sunnads granted by Lord Canning in 1860 gave to the Native States such an assurance of fixity as they had never enjoyed before. The era of annexation was at an end ; the era of consolidation and of confidence begun. To this new policy, which was one of the first fruits of the transfer of sovereignty to the Crown, more than to any other cause, must be attributed the increased influence of the Paramount Power over the feudatory States. There is not a native ruler in India who does not know that so long as he governs justly and with reasonable regard for the good of his people he is as secure on his gadi as the Queen-Empress is upon hers. The coping-stone of the British power in India was laid on, not in any crowning act of annexation, but in the definite adoption of a policy which gave confidence to the native princes, and taught them to look upon the British Government, no longer as a possible claimant to their possessions, but as the disinterested conservator of their rights.

While the limits of our dominions in India have been thus enlarged, how has it fared with the people whose interests have all this time been committed to our charge ? The advantage of a celebration like this is that it enables us to survey the field of achievement from a higher standpoint than that from which we contemplate events as they pass day by day before us. A review of half-a-century's work should at least reveal its permanent tendencies. The strength of party passion and of party prejudices in regard to most of the events of the period should have spent itself, and it ought not to be difficult to see them in the cold clear light of a deliberate judgment. The answer to many of the questions that are most eagerly debated would often be different if men would be content to measure human progress not by years or even by decades, but by half centuries. To such questions as whether India is richer or poorer for our rule, whether the people are more or less contented than they were, whether their moral and material well-being have been promoted or the reverse, a jubilee retrospect ought to yield no uncertain answer. One must be a pessimist indeed who, in looking back to the year when the Queen came to the throne, can find no warrant for the conviction that the abiding tendency of things in India has been for the good of its people. A noteworthy stage in the political and material evolution of the country had been reached a few years before. The renewal of the Company's Charter in 1833 had taken away the remnant of the Company's commercial monopoly, and had converted Holwell's "two-headed monster"—trading and governing—into a governing body, pure and simple. This was a reform that was not only beneficent in itself, but it was the fruitful cause of many others. Henceforth it could no longer be said that India was governed by traders on trading principles. The assumption by the Supreme Government of full powers of control over the Governments of Bombay and Madras was certainly not a measure that worked for good. It left two Presidencies at the mercy of a third, and seriously checked their development. But the Supreme Council began well. In conferring full freedom upon the press of India it at once placed the people of this country in the possession of a liberty for which every nation in Europe save England still had to wait. Once and once only has an attempt been made to retrace the steps thus early taken. But the attempt was soon abandoned, and for fifty-one years' political criticism in India has had free course, on the whole aiding rather than hindering authority, though the vernacular press at all events has still much to learn before it can become the power for good that it might be. Yet although a new and better era had set in just before the reign began, its opening years made no striking contribution to the progress of the country. Sind had already been annexed ; the costly tragedy of the first Afghan war had been enacted ; we had been busy in Gwalior, and on the whole the history that had been in course of making in these years had been a little too exciting. Nevertheless Lord Ellenborough had done a greater and a better work than the recovery of the gates of Somnath, and the abolition of slavery throughout British India was as inevitable as it was a beneficent product of the change that had already come over the form and the spirit of the Company's Government. The annals of his successor's rule are in great part the annals of war ; but the Governor-General who broke the power of the Khalsa Commonwealth was not the less earnest in taking up the work of social and intellectual advancement almost at the point at which Lord William Bentinck had left it nine years before. The promotion of the University of Calcutta in Lord Hardinge's term of office was the beginning of a movement whose influence will last when men have forgotten that he led half way to the annexation of the Punjab. His term of office, like that of the greater and more restless statesmen who succeeded that good man, was not less remarkable for domestic progress than for the energy which the servants of the Company showed in their external relations. Dalhousie completed in the Punjab the work which had been forced upon Lord Hardinge, and he added to the burdens of government by other annexations which gave to his administration a character for acquisitiveness which neither predecessor nor successor has rivalled. Yet he, at all events, has escaped the imputation that so many statesmen of the "masterful" order have lain under of concealing the barrenness of their domestic rule by the brilliancy of their conquests and acquisitions in foreign fields. Energy indomitable, and unfailing, was the master note of his policy in one sphere as in the other. If we remember him as the conqueror of the Sikhs we remember him also as the originator of a railway policy in India—of that very policy of a State guarantee to private companies to which the Government have thought it best to return in recent years after fair trial of Lord Lawrence's alternative policy of State lines. If, too, he added Pegu to our possessions beyond the Bay of Bengal, and gave Lower Burma the form and outline which it retained until fourteen months ago, he was also the originator of the telegraph in India. He enlarged the responsibilities of British administration by annexing the Central Provinces and relieving the Nizam of the charge of the Berars ; but the capacity of the administration seemed to grow with the claims that were made upon it. "As thy day so shall thy strength be" seemed to him a promise quite capable of application to the exigencies of statesmanship ; and those of us who, had they been his contemporaries, would doubtless have distrusted his external policy, must now admit the strength of the posthumous justification which is to be found in the condition of the Provinces which he annexed. From the Punjab of Runjeet Singh, who made a notched stick serve as a financial *aide memoire*, to the Punjab which Dalhousie administered through the Lawrences, the advance was marvellous. The progress of centuries seemed to have been made in little more than a decade. There was peace and security where robber chiefs had raided at will. Napier's roads traversed in all directions a country which under native rule had known nothing better than narrow and often impassable tracks. Schools and hospitals and public buildings sprang up. And the people had no more to pay for order and good government and civilization than they had formerly paid for anarchy and oppression and mismanagement, for the State no longer took, as in the old days, half of the gross produce of the land, and burdensome imposts upon trade were removed. While one province was thus undergoing a veritable regeneration, all India was feeling the touch of the masterful hand of the great statesman who was literally expending his strength and his life for the good of the country that he was sent to govern. We do not know what services the indigenous forces which are beginning to claim a place in the operations of Government in India may hereafter render the country ; an India governed precisely according to Indian ideas would however be vastly different from the pattern to which Dalhousie sought to conform It needed the intervention of a mind strong in the determination to do abstract right in order to break down the barrier to freedom of thought which had been set up in those directions of Hindu law which visited conversion with the forfeiture of rights of succession ; to give to Hindu widows a statutory right of remarriage ; and to enforce in Native States, still conservative of some of the worst customs to which religion had given, a factitious sanction, the prohibition of Sati. Here, if anywhere, was the masterful spirit usefully employed, though in defiance of native custom and of native sentiment. We may read some of the social problems that claim solution in our own days none the less clearly—we shall certainly front them none the less courageously—if we look at them in light borrowed from Dalhousie's work as a social reformer. Here it is enough to point to this chapter in the great Governor-General's work as an indication of the strength of the impetus towards social amelioration and personal freedom which had set in before the term of the Company's Charter of 1833 came to an end twenty years later. The year 1853, indeed, stands conspicuous amongst the years of progress in Indian history. It gave us the half-anna postage ; it gave us the first sight of the telegraph posts and wires ; it gave us the first railway, in the four and twenty miles of the Great Indian Peninsular Line, between Bombay and Tanna ; it gave us the promise of greater things in the same direction in the famous railway minute in which Dalhousie laid before the Court of Directors a scheme for making four thousand miles of railway through the instrumentality of guaranteed companies. To this period too has to be referred the great changes which gave form and vigour to the Public Works Department. Lord Mayo, it is true, found in the Department twenty years later anything but a satisfactory realization of the ideal of its founder. Still there was immense progress in a change which substituted a fully organized Department, with a Secretary for each Presidency, for a nondescript board of three military members, who had to look after roads and commissariat, canals and camp furniture, bridges and remounts. We must not, as the revelation, made in Lord Mayo's time showed, estimate the utility of the Department entirely by the amount of money that it expends. But we can get nothing for nothing, and precious little for a half-penny ; and there was more chance of justice being done to the undeveloped resources of the Empire when the Imperial outlay on public works, which had hitherto scarcely exceeded a hundred thousand pounds a year, was increased to two millions-and-a-half Dalhousie, when he left India in 1856, left it a country larger by three kingdoms than the India to which he had come out eight years before, and richer for legislative, administrative, and social endowments which gave his term of office something of the character of an Augustan age. He went away wishing that he were in his successor's place, and then, he said "would'nt he govern India!" Perhaps he would have governed India, and have saved it from the impending peril, much as the dying Mirabeau, had he lived, would have kept back the sorrows that he foresaw were about to burst in on all sides of France. But Dalhousie had been so engrossed with the present that he had no thought for the troubles ahead, which his successor seemed to scent from afar when, before leaving England to enter upon his office, he gave utterance to the memorable presentiment that "in the sky of India, serene as it was, a small cloud might arise, at first no bigger than a man's hand, but which, growing larger and larger, might at last threaten to burst and overwhelm us with ruin, and that what had happened once might happen again" The Mutiny is not a subject for Jubilee reflections, except so far as in the history of it—and especially in the great fact that it was a military and in no sense a popular disturbance—we may see tokens of the strength and depth of the foundations on which British rule rests. The crisis brought forth all the loyalty of the Indian peoples for a rule which was not theirs, and which, unless it had been exercised for their good, had no claims upon their affection. The provinces most newly annexed vied with those that were the seats of our earliest dominion in rendering service to the Paramount Power in the hour of danger. There is no fact in that part of the record that carries more significance with it, or that has more deeply impressed other nations with a sense of the essential solidity of the British Empire in India, than the loyalty with which the people of the Punjab, for instance, co-operated with the Power which only eight years before had fought them and conquered their country. The heart of India was sound, even in those days of commotion ; it is not less sound now that thirty years more of British rule have added to the claims of the *raj* upon the confidence of the people. The magnificent demonstration of loyalty and community of interest in the defence of the Empire which was made when danger seemed to threaten in the spring of 1885 showed how largely our rule in India rests upon sympathy, and how narrow is the view that they take of the matter who tell us now and then that India was won by the sword and must be held by the sword. And on the whole this truth has been frankly recognized in our policy. The Mutiny itself, though it added to the burden of our debt, and though it led to certain military precautions of which no one doubted the necessity, did less to assist the progress of the country than the rule of a single Viceroy, unmindful of his duty to the great interests committed to his charge, might have done. Out of evil, indeed, came good. Public opinion in England was not perhaps very logical when the only lesson that it could learn from the events of 1857 was that John Company must no longer reign over India. But in taking up the cry people and Government alike were only hurrying forward a consummation to which the course of events had pointed ever since the day when the Crown in sending out Impey and the Supreme Court Judges, had given distinctness to rights of its own co-ordinate with those of the Company. Mill's powerful yet academic plea for the Company notwithstanding, the Dual Government was an anomaly which even a Parliament and a people singularly indulgent to anomalies could not much longer have tolerated in any case. An "Act for the better Government of India" was the instrument by which the great change was brought about ; and when account has been taken of all failures and of all disappointments, it must still be conceded that the real purpose proclaimed in the title of the Act is being worked out. We have had no renewal of Charters to provoke periodical debate and inquiry into the successes and failures of our administration in the interval. But criticism has been sharpened and has become more vigilant under the sense of a direct responsibility for the well-being of the country ; we have felt that the high ideals of the benign Proclamation of November 1, 1858, imposed upon us more exacting obligations than those of old. The Royal Proclamation was a new departure, carrying with it the promise of a new era, and imposing new hopes. The splendours of the Jubilee week scarcely surpass those of the day in which this *Magna Charta* of Indian rights and liberties was made public. A chronicler of the events of the day tells us how "in the hill girt harbour of Bombay, in the rising port of Karachi, in the breezy roadstead of Madras, on the breast of treacherous Hugli, of deep rolling Irawaddi, the flags that covered the shipping streamed bright in the clear November sunshine. At night, both on land and water, there burst forth everywhere a blaze of fireworks, blue lights, and the gleam of countless coloured lamps. Every public building, every street in the great Indian capitals, was lighted up for hours. Mosque, pagoda, and Parsee temple vied with church and chapel in making night glorious in cities where gas was still unknown. Rejoicing crowds buzzed along the bazaar, or blockaded with carriages the broader thoroughfares of the English town." Amongst the first fruits of the new era thus inaugurated were the constitution of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, and the restoration to Bombay and Madras of the legislative powers taken from them by the Charter Act of 1833. The Sudder and Supreme Courts were at the same time merged into the Presidency High Courts ; a new Code of Criminal Procedure was set in operation. India had been brought directly into contact with Liberal institutions at home, and with the reforming spirit which such contact necessarily generated. We are now beginning to realize the full significance of the endowment. The Legislative Councils of 1861 have, in their present form, nearly exhausted their efficacy. They have served their purpose, and the aspirations of the hour point to an enlargement of their constitution, and of their powers. But even in the India of the Proclamation the course of reform is slow, cautious and deliberate. Just as our Anglo-Saxon liberties were prepared for in a long apprenticeship in the humbler arts of government in the village and the burgh, so an apprenticeship has been given to the people of India in those institutions of local government which Lord Mayo either found or founded, and to which Lord Ripon did his best to give a large development. Here, if the people only understood the value of the schooling that is put before them, the foundations of new and useful liberties might be laid. Meantime many of the advantages which in more highly organised communities have to be won by local effort have already been reaped. The problem of village sanitation has yet to be solved, and even in the towns a healthy public opinion has to be formed upon the laws of health and the need of paying regard to them. There is not yet a population in India, even amongst those in which the English element and the English influence are strong, which can be trusted to work out in its own way the greater problems of sanitation and self-government. Still we are making way, and so far as the towns are concerned a new India has come into being since the opening of the new era. The water supply of the great towns is now on a par with that of the healthiest towns in Europe ; in paving, lighting, and ventilation, great progress has been made; and if in drainage we are working out our salvation not without fear and trembling, this is after all only one of the conditions of progress. If it is permissible in these days, when enthusiasts for education are lamenting over the parsimonies of an embarrassed Government, to speak of the progress that education has made under the Government of the Queen, here too have great things been done, the measure of which we can all take without the help of statistics. A new stage in the educational progress of the country is being reached in the attempt to give the people of India a schooling which, as Lord Ripon so intelligibly put it the other day, they can "turn into annas." Here too, in spite of fear, heard on many hands, is the promise of good things. The wonder, indeed, is that with a domestic policy so closely aiming as the policy of the English in India has aimed since Dalhousie's administration, at the material development of the country, this turning of the acquirements of the people "into annas" has not been more freely sought after. If the completion of a half century of the Queen's reign is to be celebrated by a new departure in education, those who are doubtful of the outlook should not forget that it is upon this department of administrative activity in India that the mind and spirit of the English people in India has been most deeply impressed, and that in endeavouring to give a more practical turn to the education of the Indian people we are obeying an impulse by which our own educational system in England has of late been largely influenced. It is asserted by the prophets of the New India that the higher education which the English have given the people of this country is rapidly creating a homogeneous national spirit. Whether this be so or not, the truest friends of our rule do not shrink from any effort which, in itself good, may lead to so great a consummation as that. It is a mistaken policy which rests the strength of the English Power in India upon the inherited racial or religious antagonisms of the people who dwell within the confines of this Peninsula One of the few graceful things that the First Napoleon is credited with having said was that while he could conquer Empires it was his consort Josephine who conquered hearts. We shall have many great achievements to tell of when the record of the present reign is made up ; but nothing will more redound to its credit than that the British peace is so far different from the "Roman peace" that it rests not merely upon our material strength, but upon a unity of sentiment amongst the nations who enjoy the blessings of a common rule, founded upon justice, honesty, and conciliation. The day has its lesson for the people of the land, as well as for those who have come from afar either to control its destinies, or to share in its fortunes. The fifty years whose termination we so magnificently celebrated yesterday assert in the aggregate a claim upon the confidence of the people of India in the nation whose spirit has made so deep a mark upon their institutions and their social, moral and material life, which the best amongst them are not slow to recognize For us the lesson of the day is that which Lord Mayo so solemnly proclaimed when he told his countrymen that if they were not here for the good of the people of the land they ought not to be here at all. It is because, despite shortcomings and disappointments for ourselves and for our Indian fellow-subjects, British policy in India has conformed to this high ideal, that the rejoicings of this week have been entered upon with a heartiness which on the one side betokens loyalty and gratitude and, on the other side a consciousness of a great work accomplished for the progress and well-being of humanity.

A POONA correspondent writes :—'The dinner of the Club of Western India to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on Tuesday night was a brilliant success. The speeches of General Flood, in proposing first the health of the Queen-Empress and afterwards that of the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and the Royal Family, coupled with the name of H. R. H. the distinguished guest of the evening, were models of soldierly brevity and heartiness, and anything better in conception and execution than the speech of the Duke in reply I never heard. His speech was simply perfect, and impressed everyone in a wonderful way. When he said that coming so recently from Bengal it was of course inevitable that he should for the present be regarded as something of an interloper, he was greeted with loud cries of "No," and upon this he said with a burst of feeling, "Well, your saying, 'No, no,' simply shows that it's not a matter of Bengal or Madras or Bombay ; but that you all and my brother-officers feel that we are all one, and that the particular place where we serve our Queen and Empress is a matter of comparatively little moment." He said he and the Duchess felt very much the thoughtfulness and kindness of the Club in asking them to dinner on the eve of the Jubilee celebrations, and they accepted the invitation and the splendid banquet as symbols of the unity which pervaded all parts of the Colonies and India and the British Empire at the present period. The Club dinner was a decided success.

We hear that the Admiralty has resolved to man the turrets Abyssinia and Magdala, which for want of proper crews have hitherto been useless items in the defences of Bombay harbour, with European crews of ninety men each. An intimation to that effect was received by the local authorities a few days ago, and it is believed that the crews will be sent out at once.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

THE Commander-in-Chief and the Duchess of Connaught arrived yesterday evening at the Parel Station from Poona. The Duke of Connaught was accompanied by his Personal Staff, Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary, Colonel Becher, Equerry, Major Hannay and Captain Herbert, Aides-de-Camp, to take part in the Jubilee celebrations in this City. The Royal Highnesses, on arrival, drove on to Government House, Parel. The guard of honour was dispensed with, but a salute of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting battery this morning announcing his arrival.

A JUBILEE ANTHEM FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In thanking you for your great kindness in publishing my "Jubilee Anthem for India," will you allow me to point out that the sixth line of the first verse should be :—"To where the Sweet south glows" ? The printer's devil has left out "the." The line is given correctly in verse VII. There should be a colon after "Chant we again."—I am, &c.,

CAMERON MACDOWALL.

TELEGRAMS.

THE JUBILEE HONOURS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDER.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.
His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore.
His Highness the Raja of Sirmur.

KNIGHTS COMMANDER.

Mr. C. A. Elliott, Chief Commissioner, Assam.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, Director-General of Statistics.
His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.
Colonel Davies, Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
Colonel Johnstone, late Political Agent, Manipur.

COMPANIONS.

The Hon'ble C. G. Master, Member of Council Madras.
Mr. Charles Crosthwaite, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
Mr. John Graham Cordery, President, Hyderabad.
Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan of Mysore.
Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, Commissioner of Sind.
The Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Calcutta.
Mr. F. R. Hogg, Director-General, Post Offices.
Brigadier General W. S. Lockhart.
Mr. Geo. James Spence.
Mr. Hadgkinson, Bengal C.S.
Captain Charles Edward Yate, Bo. Staff Corps.
Mr. W. R. H. Merk, Bengal C.S.
Nawab Abdool Majid Khan, Lahore.
The Hon. J. W. Quinton, Board of Revenue, Allahabad.
Mr. Dennis FitzPatrick, Bengal C.S.
The Jagirdar of Alipura.
The Maung Gaung Kinwun Mingji.
Mr. David Miller Barbour, Bengal C.S.
Mr. Gerald Seymour Vesey FitzGerald.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

KNIGHTS COMMANDER

H. E. General Sir Frederick Roberts.
The Hon. Elmund Drummond, Member of the Council of India.
Sir Alfred Comynt Lyall.
Mr. Robert Anstruther Dalyell, Madras C.S.
The Hon. Mr. Maxwell Melvill, Member of the Council, Bombay.
Major General Alexander Cunningham, late Director General of the Archaeological Survey.
The Thakur Saheb of Gondal.
The Hon'ble Rana Shankar Bakhsh Singh, Bahadoor of Tauirai District.
Dr. Brandis, formerly Inspector General Forests
Sir Monier Williams.
The Maharaja of Vizianagram.
Mr. Alex. Meadows Rendel.
Mr. Donald Campbell Macnabb, Bengal C. S., retired.
Nawab Salar Jung, Minister of Hyderabad.
Sir Geo. Birdwood.
The Raja of Rutlam.
Surgeon-General Simpson.
Mr. Albert Cappel, Director-General of Telegraphs.
Nawab Ali Kader of Moorshedabad.
Maharaja of Darbangha.
Bapu Sahib Avar, Commander-in-Chief, Gwalior.
Dr. Donald Mackenzie Wallace, Private Secy. to the Viceroy.
The Hon'ble Alfred Croft, Director, Public Instruction, Bengal.
Mr. Bradford Leslie, Agent, East Indian Railway

COMPANIONS.

Mr. Carl Griesbach, Geological Survey.
Captain Raikes, Deputy Commissioner, Burma.
The Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade, Bombay.
Mr. William Wordsworth, principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay.
Captain de Lassoe.
Sirdar Shere Ahmed Khan, Punjab.
Ressaldar-Major Muhammad Alam Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry.
Mr. Henry Mathews, Manager, Burma State Railway.
Palle Chentsal Rao Pantulu, Madras,
Colonel Stewart, Cawnpore.
Syud Amir Ali, Calcutta.
Hon'ble Henry Seymour King, M. P.
Mr. G. Swann, Irrawady Flotilla Company.
Dr. Thomas Christie, M.D.
Mr. William James Maitland.
The Myawun of Mandalay.

KNIGHTHOOD.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on the following gentlemen :—

Mr. Alexander Wilson, Sheriff of Calcutta.
Mr. Ramaswami Mudalyar, Sheriff of Madras.
Mr. Dosha Maneckji Patit, Sheriff of Bombay.
The Hon'ble Henry Leland Harrison, Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Mr. H. M. Plowden, Senior Judge, Punjab Chief Court.

RAPID MARCH OF BOMBAY CAVALRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JACOBABAD, FEB. 15.

The 5th Bombay Cavalry, under Captain Daniell, arrived here to-day from the Camp of Exercise at Sibi, having marched 118 miles in 41 consecutive hours. There were very few casualties.

DEPARTURE OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT FOR BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 16.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left by the ordinary noon train at 2-30 to-day. Four special carriages were attached.

Brigadier Knowles, Colonels Cavaye, Becher, Borrodaile, Surgeon-Major Keith, Major Hannay and Captain Herbert accompanied them Mr. Otto was in charge of the train.

In the same train Colonel Lindsay, Major and Mrs. Baggallay and party also left.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

It is reported that the British Government has decided to withdraw the payment of the annual subvention of £250,000 towards the maintenance of the Egyptian Army.

CHINA AND BURMA.

In the House of Common last night, Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary for India, in reply to a question whether there was any truth in the statement of a telegram published in a London newspaper from its Bombay correspondent that the Chinese had invaded Burma, said that he had received no information of the alleged invasion.

HONOURS TO AFGHAN BOUNDARY OFFICIALS.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Majors Meiklejohn, Rind and Surgeon Owen and Mahomed Aslam Khan Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of services rendered to the Afghan Boundary Commission ; and also the Companionship of the Bath to Major Edward Durand.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Lord Balfour succeeds the Earl

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

THE roar of the Imperial salute which accompanied yesterday's hoisting of the Royal Standard over the chief of the public buildings of the city will by this time have echoed round the world as the forerunner of the series of universal rejoicings in honour of the Jubilee anniversary of the accession of the ruler of the British Empire. The reasons which in India have compelled her Majesty's subjects to so far anticipate the general celebration throughout the English-speaking world could not be lightly disregarded, but are accompanied by the consolatory reflection that they have led the van in enthusiasm, and that elsewhere it will be impossible to surpass the depth of feeling which prompted yesterday's superb display. From early morning until midnight had sent the people in sheer weariness to their homes, the streets of Bombay presented a deeply moving spectacle. Without profound emotion no Englishman who bore in mind the fact which met him on every hand that the nation to which he belongs is but an imperceptible drop in the ocean of the Asiatic populations, could possibly mingle with the multitude or view the evidences which testified to the prevailing loyalty and devotion. An hour before daybreak and all the city was at rest,

"Silent, bare,
Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
Open unto the fields and to the sky."

But with the sudden spreading of the light of day, the streets filled as if by magic. Ere seven had arrived, an enormous crowd was already pouring into the Fort, driving from the outlying suburbs, thronging the tram cars and the early trains, until the pathways along the main routes were packed with people. The animation increased as time wore on. Along the roads came the troops in garrison marching to parade to the brightest and cheerest of music, the bye-ways where various places of worship are situated resounded with solemn organ strains, which indicated that thanksgiving services were even thus early in progress, and by and bye the joy bells of the University rang out their joyous music. Simultaneously with the outburst of melody from the Clock Tower came the long drawn out rattle of the *feu de joie*, the first of the signals which announced the commencement of the programme of the day. Then it became apparent that the whole city intended to keep the holiday with a will. The details which we furnish this morning of the principal functions of the day show with what heartiness every section of the community, irrespective of race and creed, entered into the celebration. In the strength of the bond of personal devotion to a common Sovereign which knits together the people, religious animosities, sectarian differences and immemorial prejudices were forgotten. Perhaps none of the incidents associated with the Jubilee were more significant than that conciliatory resolve which prompted the Mahomedan community out of respect for their Hindu fellow-citizens to forbid the slaughter of a single cow. In few cities in the Empire will it be possible for the unanimity of feeling to be so marked as in Bombay, where with one accord Jews and Christians, Parsees, Hindus and Mussulmen assembled in their synagogues, churches, fire temples, shrines and mosques to give thanks according to their distinctive customs for the anniversary and to petition for the continuance of her Majesty's beneficent rule. This done, the people of Bombay—men, women and children—gave themselves up to the festivities, their numbers swollen by the arrival of country folk whom the special trains brought by tens of thousands into the decorated streets of the presidency capital.

Somewhat noisily the day wore on, scores of bands parading the streets. The illuminations at night drew the entire population of the city to the Fort and the Maidan, where the lights were arranged in countless profusion upon the public buildings and along the roads. Starting at seven o'clock from Government House, Parel, his Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Lord and Lady Brassey and a large party drove in procession throughout the town. Proceeding by way of the Bhendy Bazaar, Kalbadevi and the Crawford Market the cavalcade drove on to the Apollo Bunder. The shipping in the harbour was lit up, and the Government House party stayed here some minutes, returning through Elphinstone Circle, passing through the fair, by the Queen's Statue and its gigantic pyramids of lights, and thus on to Government House, Malabar Hill.

THE PARADE OF THE TROOPS AND VOLUNTEERS.

The Parade of the troops in garrison and of the corps of local Volunteers, early in the morning befittingly heralded in the jubilations in which the citizens of Bombay gave vent to their rejoicings yesterday. Crowds of spectators wended their way to the Oval, where already the troops and Volunteers had arrived and were falling in to take up their positions in the formation of the Parade. The immense area which forms the Oval, was encircled with a large throng, composed of the greater part of natives who watched with deep interest the movements of the various regiments and Volunteer corps as they moved into line. On the extreme right, that is at the south end of the Oval, the 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment, headed the line under the command of Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Smyth, and with a strength of 407 rank and file; the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers then took up the formation, under Lieut-Colonel S. Jackson who commanded a turn out of over 230 men; next came the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, under the command of Lieut-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, with a strength of 250 rank and file. The B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, 150 rank and file, commanded by Lieut.-Col. H. B. Hargrave, then took up the line, and on their left the 17th Native Infantry commanded by Captain E. S. Reilly, Acting Commandant, with a strength of 267 rank and file continued the formation, which was tailed off by the Marine Battalion under Colonel G. Beville, who commanded a force of 200 rank and file. As the troops formed into line and paraded in review order Brigadier-General Heathcote, C.B., Commanding the District, and accompanied by Captain G. C. Roupell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Major R. Reilly, Assistant Quarter-Master General, and Captain G. MacMahon, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, rode on to the parade ground at seven o'clock and inspected the men. Just at the last moment the Bombay Light Horse, 30 strong under Captain F. A. Little, arrived on the ground and took up their position on the right of the East Yorkshire. At about a quarter past seven General Heathcote rode to the saluting base and the troops then fired a *feu de joie*, the bells of the University clock at the same time chiming forth a merry peal. The firing of the three rounds commenced on the right each time, and was then continued up in the rear rank and was done very well on the whole, though some one in one of the Volunteer Corps marred the harmony of the regularity of fire by popping his blank cartridge a minute after the time The bands which were massed in the rear played the National Anthem, apportioning a stanza to each round. Three hearty cheers then followed led by the General, after which the different regiments and corps broke into columns and double companies and marched past in that formation. Those who were fortunate enough to have secured a coign of vantage behind the saluting base from which to watch the troops march past, must have been particularly struck with the creditable manner in which the Volunteers acquitted themselves. Marching behind the regulars as they did, and being brought into such a contrast with Tommy Atkins, whose whole life has been given to soldiering, it speaks volumes for the three Volunteer corps that they showed themselves to such advantage. The troop of Bombay Light Horse, headed by Captain Little were the first to pass the saluting base; then went by the East Yorkshire Regiment, moving with perfect precision and unison of step, as though a living wall. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteers followed, but looked hardly as grand as those in front of them, though marching in good line. In just as good order, passed the Bombay Volunteers, headed by Colonel Bayley. The Marine Battalion concluded the magnificent column, marching in capital style. After the regiments had filed past General Heathcote, they left the Oval at the south end and marched into their respective positions to line the streets. The Bombay Volunteers formed a guard of honor at the Town Hall, and from there the East Yorkshire Regiment, the G. I. P. Railway, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, the 17th and the 21st N. I. carried on the lines as far as Church Gate Street Station. As the gubernatorial party drove up the men presentsed arms and then stood at ease.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S MORNING PROCESSION.

From 6 o'clock in the morning, the streets in the Fort, particularly those about the Town Hall, the Cathedral, and the entrance to the Queen's Road, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway station, were astir in honour of the great event of the day. Men and women of all classes and communities, with children dressed in holiday apparel, in carriages and on foot, poured forth into the streets to witness the grand initial proceedings of the morning, the first item of which, after the brigade parade on the Oval, was the procession of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay from Malabar Point to the Town Hall. Lady Reay, accompanied by Lord and Lady Brassey, and Captain Gordon, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, was the first to leave Government House soon after 8 a.m., in a carriage and pair, escorted by sowars of the Governor's body-guard. In a few minutes, the Governor's procession was formed and drove down Malabar Hill in the following order:—The first was a carriage drawn by four horses without riders and escorted by sowars, in which were his Excellency Lord Reay, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, his Military Secretary, and Captain Phayre, Aide-de-Camp. In the second carriage drawn by two horses were Mr. Monteath, Private Secretary, and Captain Hamilton, Aide-de-Camp. The third carriage contained the Hon. M. Melville, C.S.I., and the Hon. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., members of Council; the fourth contained Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., Acting Chief Secretary, Brigadier General W. Loughby, Secretary to Government in the Military Department; and the fifth and sixth Mr. Mackenzie, Acting Secretary to Government, and General Godfellow, Secretary, Public Works Department. A few sowars of the Governor's body-guard brought up the rear of the procession. As the procession drove down to the foot of the hill, they could see the word "Victoria," formed by immensely large letters, carved in wood, which had been judiciously fixed in the ground up the hill, and were observable a long distance off in the direction of the Queen's Road. Driving further up the latter road, the Governor's party saw the extensive preparations going on at Alamjee Peerbhoy's Sanitarium, where a little army of labourers were giving the finishing strokes to the decorations and the devices for the illuminations. Groups of native women and children sat by the road-side to see the procession going towards the Fort. Under the shadow of trees, at a short distance from the Church Gate Station, stood the Bombay Volunteer Light Horse, under the command of Captain Little waiting to take up the escort duty from this spot. A short way further on, at the entrance to the Station, stood General Heathcote, Commanding the District, with Major Reilly, Assistant Quarter-Master General, Captain Roupell, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Captain McMahon, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, and others Troops of the Garrison and the Volunteers lined the road from the Station to the Town Hall, keeping back the crowds on foot who had collected in large masses to observe the procession. Numbers of carriages stood in the roads on both sides. The Flora Fountain, which was at play, beautified the scene in its vicinity. The topmost portions and the roofs of the Public Works offices, the General Post Office, the *Bombay Gazette* offices, the Shanghai Bank, the B. B. and C. I. Railway offices, the offices of the Florio-Rubattino Company, &c., were taken possession of by enterprising witnesses of the spectacle. As a peculiar characteristic of a native crowd at a public festival might have been seen Hindoo women moving about and mixing among the throngs of sightseers. As the Governor's procession moved up the Church Gate Station, the party were cheered by the spectators. The cheers were echoed on all sides as they drove through Church Gate Street up to the western entrance of the Elphinstone Circle Gardens. The scene in Church Gate Street was bright and of all-absorbing interest. The public passages behind the troops who lined the street were literally blocked. The street itself was throughout dressed for the occasion with flags and banners of extensive dimensions, which waved from lines drawn across the road and almost shut out the sun. Chandeliers and argand lamps hung over the road from the doors and windows of the houses, which presented a far greater attraction in the elegantly-clad ladies and children who were joyfully watching the spectacle. About this time the strains of a native band, marching and playing at the head of a company of mill-hands belonging to the Nicol Mill at Colaba, attracted the attention of the crowds near the Flora Fountain. The mill-hands carried in their hands flags and banners, displaying the name of their mill and the motto "Long live the Queen-Empress," and marched up the Esplanade main road. The crowds did not disperse until the ceremony at the Town Hall was over.

THE PRESENTATION OF ADDRESSES.

In the majestic spectacle presented by the ceremony at the Town Hall there was one feature of the arrangements which compensated for many shortcomings attendant upon an open-air ceremony under an Indian sky. The reception of the addresses presented by the various sections of the community by the representative of her Majesty the Queen-Empress took place in the sight of all the people. The enormous multitude who thronged the approaches to the scene of the great ceremonial of the day threatened at times to carry away the barriers which had been erected across the roadways to secure an uninterrupted pathway for the leading actors in these memorable proceedings. This would have been little short of a calamity, and would have destroyed the impressiveness of a scene, the memory of which will last the lifetime of the thousands who shared in it. The decorations of the Town Hall drew all eyes towards its splendid facade, and the gay colours with which it was decked, and which gleamed so brightly through the oasis of garden fronting it, were continued in long lines of flags and drapery along the lofty and imposing collection of buildings composing Elphinstone Circle. There gathered on the steps of the Town Hall the high officials in the administration of the Presidency, the officers of the Naval and Military services, the Judges of the local Courts, the robed and trenchered members of the University Senate—themselves in goodly number—the representatives of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and a host of delegates entrusted with the presentation of addresses. The display of uniforms was a brilliant one; but the rare interest of the assembly lay not so much in the effectiveness of the grouping of the costumes as in the profound significance of the diverse elements which composed the assembly. In this respect it recalled that marvellous assembly brought together within the very same building from the most distant provinces of the Empire to bid God-speed to Lord Ripon as he was on the eve of his farewell to India. Yesterday's deputations from the presidency numbered twenty-four, scarcely a tithe of the number which travelled hither from all India on the occasion of the late Viceroy's departure; but in their representative character, they spoke in the name of every class of the community. In the ranks of yesterday's delegates, there stood shoulder to shoulder, in something more than a figurative sense, Judges of the High Court, and mill operatives, Mussulmans and Israelites, Catholics and Protestants, shopkeepers and missionaries, and, be it added, mission converts too. Municipalities and local boards from Guzerat to Kanara, aye, even from the far distant district of Shikarpur, sent representatives to swell the tribute to her Majesty. A host of notabilities were recognisable among the remainder of the crowd of spectators, including the representative of the several foreign Consulates in Bombay. By no means a large number of ladies availed themselves of the so-called balconies erected for their special benefit at the side of the steps, the Parsees being the more numerous. Not that the fair sex were uninterested in the ceremony. Though their own particular pens at the Town Hall were little more than half filled, hundreds of ladies witnessed the scene from the shady verandahs of the buildings in Elphinstone Circle, which the occupants had made as gay as possible in honour of their visitors. The whole of the broad flight of steps leading up to the second story of the Town Hall, where the Governor's gold fringed canopy of crimson-plush stood between two of the columns, was covered with red cloth. The front elevation of the hall was draped with guazy azure curtains. The entablature was filled in with wreaths and stars and groups of flags, and the pediment was completly filled by a monster representation of the royal coat-of-arms. From lofty poles on each side of the steps depended enormous banners, floating from thirty to forty feet of bunting above the railings. A double line of the sowars composing his Excellency's Body Guard were stationed down the centre of the ascent. Standing beside the dais at the summit of the stairs, a magnificent picture presented itself, the circle constituting an unrivalled threatre for the historical pageant about to be enacted. In the spacious roadway at the base of the steps there were drawn up the guard of honour which the Bombay Volunteers had the privilege of furnishing, a distinction of which they showed their appreciation by turning out in full strength. Beyond their red tunics were the white uniforms of the Jack Tars from the Admiral's flag-ship, who to the number of a hundred lined the paths through the garden, in the centre of which the fountain was sending up a perfect water spout. Beyond the garden appeared the thin red line of the East Yorkshire Regiment, and at the end of Church Gate Street a mass of floating banners, were the dark blue uniforms of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, the Frere Fountain with its score of jets shutting in the avenue.

The following were among those present at the Town Hall:—H. E. Admiral Sir Frederick Richards, Naval Commander-in-Chief; Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice; Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice Hart, Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas; Rt. Rev. Dr. Mylne, Bishop of Bombay; General Goodfellow, R.E.; General Willoughby Secretary to Government, Military Department; the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, the Hon. Dadabhai Naoroji, the Hon. K. T. Telang, the Hon. Mahadev Wasudew Barve, the Hon. Kazi Shahabudin, Major-General Carnegy, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart; Capt. Hext, R.N.; the Chairman of the Corporation, Sir Frank Souter, Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, Mr. S. D. Sassoon, the German Consul, Mr. J. Steiner, Consul for the Netherlands; Mon. Follett, French Consul; Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner; H. H. Aga Khan, H. H. Aga Jangeeshaw, Col. Merewether, Surgeon-General Thomson, Surgeon-General Moore, Deputy Surgeon-General Bruce, Surgeon-Majors Carter, Hojel, Arnott, Waters, and Parekh, Surgeon Kirtikar, Messrs. Grattan Geary, C. P. Cooper, Henry Gurwen, G. H. Farran, C. E. Fox, Dr. Macarthy, Mr. G. W. Terry, Mr. Menneze, Portuguese Consul; H. H. Mirza Kuli Khan, Persian Consul-General; Revd. Archbishop Porter, S.J.; Captains Fenton and Carnegy Lt.-Col. Spring, Col. Stockley, Col. Sexton, Col. Wardrop, Professor Wordsworth, Messrs. H. Glade, J. M. Slater, G. Forrest, T. Ormiston, A. F. Turner, T. M. Filgate, G. Cotton, Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. Carlisle, Secretary to the Naval Commander-in-Chief; Capt. Fanshaw, of the Jumna; Fleet Paymaster Bremner, of the Jumna; Assistant Paymaster Parker, Fleet Paymaster Power, of the Bacchante; Flag Lt. Rae, Dr. Leitner, Dr. Peterson, Mr. G. A. Barnett, Capt. Street, R.N.; Major Bisset, R.E.; Col. Swinhoe, Major Wise, Lt.-Col. Walker, Col. Penny, Capt. Frith, Dr. T. S. Weir, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, N. Spencer, J. Rich, Patrick Ryan, J. H. Gell, J. W. Orr, A. Shewan, Adams, (P.W.D.), Hughes, (P.W.D.), F. D Atkins, Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Nasarwanji M. Petit, Cursetji Furdoonji Parekh, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.; Framji Nasarwanji Patel, Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Dustoor Jamasjee Minocherji, Dustoor Peshotanji Behramji Sanjana Sirdar Venayekrao Wasoodew, Dr. J. C. Lisboa, Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee, C.I.E.; Ragunath N. Khote, C.I.E.; Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas, R. M. Sayani, Cumroodeen Tyebji, Dr. R. N. Khory, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Jehangeer B. Murzban, Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Javerilal Umiashankar, Mr. Sayed Ali, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad; Muncherji N. Banaji, K. N. Kabraji, Jamsetji P. Kapadia, M. H. Hakim, Mahomed Cureemkhan, Dinshaw D. Davar, Shunker Pandoorung Pundit, Rao Bahadoor Y. M. Kelkar, Rao Bahadoor Gunputrao Moroba Pitale, Messrs. Panalal Punamchand, Rustomji M. Patel, G. S. Mankar, Jamsetji N. Petit, Framji and Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Muncherji C. Murzban, Munsookram Surajram, Dr. Edalji Nasarwanji, Mr. Gopaldas Vecharidas, Lukhmidas Khimji, Eknath R. Khote, Balaji Pandoorung, Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, Dr. P. F. Gomes, Messrs. A. F. Moos, L. N. Banaji, N. R. Ranina, Shamrao Pandurung, Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, Mr. Framjee R. Vicaji, and numerous others.

For the reception of his Excellency the Governor the Elphinstone Circle Garden, always a delightful retreat in the midst of the Fort, had been charmingly prepared. From the entrance on the Cathedral side at which the Governor was to alight and where the members of the Corporation were to assemble, there stretched away towards the Town Hall, the broad path festooned and banner-lined with exquisite taste. Along the gravel walk there had been prepared a deep border of fresh and fragrant moss, gathered specially on the heights of Mahableswar and brought as carefully to Bombay as camellias out of the season are despatched by the nurserymen to Covent Garden market. At intervals this deep green border was studded with the brightest of blossoms, ranging from the delicate pink flush of the rose to the rich magenta of the bougainvillea. From tree to tree along the edge of the flower-beds stretched chains made of the glossy leaves of which many a mango plantation must have been despoiled to supply. There was an unbroken avenue of bannerets, the pairs on each side of the entrances to the garden being of pale blue silk, with the Imperial monogram worked in gold. Soon after eight o'clock the members of the Corporation grouped themselves as picturesquely as possible at the western entrance to the gardens, the banner of crimson and gold belonging to the Municipality throwing a reflex glory on its possessors, all the greater from the rarity of its appearance in public. The first of the Government House carriages to arrive was that containing Lady Reay, Lord and Lady Brassey and Captain Gordon, who did not alight at the garden, but passed on to the Town Hall. The minute-hand of the Cathedral clock was pointing exactly to the half hour on the golden lettered dial, when his Excellency's escort of the Bombay Light Horse dashed round into Church Gate Street and a few seconds later, the State carriage with its team of four spanking bays, ridden postillion-fashion deposited his Excellency at the garden. The chairman and members of the Corporation conducted his Excellency through grounds the ranks of the guard of honour opened out to permit the party a clear passage, and at the foot of the Town Hall steps, the procession was joined by the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Courts (Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. H. Bayley, who was in command of the guard of honour, being the only absentee from their lordships, number, the Foreign Consuls-General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls. The four bands massed on the left played the procession up the steps, and then took up their position within the garden. His Excellency took his seat on the dais and at a signal from Colonel Portman, the Royal Artillery trumpeters advancing to the base of the steps blew a sounding flourish. As the fanfare terminated Colonel Portman addressing his Excellency announced that fifty-eight congratulatory telegrams had been received at the Secretariat from different bodies in the mofussil. Having obtained his Excellency's permission for their presentation the deputations were then introduced one by one. Mr. W. Holland assisting the special officer on duty in this function. First came four deputations with telegrams, viz:—H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, the Portuguese community, and the Memon Mahommedans. Then followed twenty-five deputations with addresses, the majority of these being enclosed either in carved and inlaid cases or in kinkhab bags:—the inhabitants of Tauna, the Pordi Taluka Local Board, the Surat Municipality, the Chickli inhabitants, the Bulsar Municipality, the Bardoli Taluka Local Board, the Barsi Municipality, Sholapur; the Shikarpur Municipal Commissioners, the Jewish Association of Poona, the Kaira Municipality (Nariad), the Vara Dakha Nivarani Sabha (Kanara), the Kanara Municipality, the Bombay Trades Association, the Portugese Goa Community (Bombay), the Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association, the Native Christians of Western India, the Bombay Missionary Conference, the Bombay Millhands' Association, the East Indian Catholic Community, the Dadur Literary Association, Bandora Literary and Social Club, Beni-Israel Community, the Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay, the Municipal Corporation on behalf of the inhabitants of Bombay, and the Senate of the University of Bombay. The only addresses read were the two last mentioned. That presented by the Senate was read by Mr. Justice West. The address of the Corporation ran as follows:—

May it please Your Imperial Majesty,—Upon this happy occasion when your Majesty's subjects in every part of your vast Empire unite in celebrating the Jubilee of your Majesty's reign, we, the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at the request and on behalf of the inhabitants, ask to be permitted to offer to your Majesty our humble congratulations on this most auspicious event. More than two centuries ago, Bombay passed under the sceptre of England, as part of the dowry of one of her Queens. Since then it has enjoyed unexampled peace and prosperity, and from an insignificant town has become the largest City but one in your Majesty's dominions. But continuous as its progress has been, no period of his history has that progress been so rapid and remarkable as during the twenty-eight years which have elapsed since your Majesty was pleased to assume the direct Government of Hindustan. In the solemn Proclamation issued on that occasion, which is regarded by the Princes and People of India as the charter of their liberties, your Majesty conveyed to them your gracious message of good will and assurance that "in your prosperity, is our strength, in your contentment our security, and in your gratitude our best reward," and that further your Majesty desired that the native Princes of India as well as your Majesty's own subjects should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good Government. It gives us pleasure to note, with feelings of the utmost gratitude, that your Majesty's gracious desire has been most fully realized. A University, Colleges, and Schools, have been established in this City, and education has been widely diffused. The extension of Railways has made Bombay the great emporium and port of export for the produce of India and Central Asia. Harbour works and Docks have been carried to completion or are still in progress. Magnificent public buildings have been erected and hospitals have been established and endowed; manufactories have come into existence, in which thousands of workmen, diverted from the cultivation of the over-burdened soil, find profitable employment for themselves, and their families. The administration of their great City has been entrusted to the people themselves, and the success of the experiment in Bombay has encouraged the Government of India to extend the principle of Local Self-Government to every City and town throughout the Indian Empire. All these blessings we greatfully acknowledge that we owe, under Almighty God, to the benign influence of your Majesty's just and wise rule. Nor is it only as our Sovereign that your Majesty has entitled yourself to the tribute of our gratitude and love. The example of your blameless life has, we believe, exercised a beneficial influence upon every household throughout your Majesty's dominions; and the wives and daughters of your Indian subjects have special cause to be grateful to your Majesty for your strong sympathy with their sufferings, and for the measures which your Majesty has personally inaugurated with a view to provide for our women and children efficient female doctors and nurses. We believe that nowhere in your Majesty's Empire are there assembled so many races, professing so many different creeds, as in the City of Bombay. To-day, all these races are animated by but one feeling, and the merchant prince, the millowner, the banker, the storekeeper, the shipowner, the shipbuilder, the cotton-broker, the shipper, under divers forms, of the Great God of all mankind, will give utterance to but one prayer. For in every Christian Church, in every Jewish Synagogue, at every Hindu Shrine, in every Mahomedan Mosque and Parsee Fire-Temple, crowds of your Majesty's happy and loyal subjects will to-day offer to Almighty God a fervent prayer that He will continue to bestow upon your Majesty His choicest blessings, and that He will long spare to us the gracious Sovereign who for fifty years has been our ruler, our protector, and our friend.

The following address on behalf of the Trades' Association, which Mr. N. Randle (the Chairman) and Mr. J. P. Watson laid before his Excellency is also worth reproducing.

May it Please your Majesty,—We, the Members of the Bombay Trades' Association desire to offer our most loyal and heartfelt congratulations on your Majesty's attainment of the Fiftieth Year of a Reign extending over what has been, in many respects, the most remarkable half-century the world has ever seen, and a Reign unparalleled in history for the loyalty and affection which your Majesty has inspired in the hearts of all classes of your subjects in every corner of the earth, from the first day of that Reign until its Jubilee. Your Majesty has no more loyal or devoted subjects than the trading classes, both European and native, of this great and beautiful City of Bombay, which shows, perhaps more than any other part of India, the marvellous advances which have been made by the Indian Empire in European civilization, moral progress, education, and trade, during your Majesty's Reign, and belonging as we do to a class of independent Europeans, having no share in the Government of this Great Dependency, we desire to express our belief that this state of prosperity and advancement, which will bear favourable comparison with the progress and condition of other portions of the British Empire, is, under Providence, in a great measure due to the wise and beneficent nature of your Majesty's Rule; under that Rule it has been the aim of all your Majesty's Viceroys, Governors, and Civil Servants, to carry out loyally the great principles enunciated in Your Majesty's gracious proclamation in 1858, and endorsed and confirmed on the occasion of your Majesty's assumption of the Imperial dignity at Delhi ten years since, and we may venture to state our conviction that the European Civil Service of India is one of which your Majesty and the great British Empire may well be proud, for it has succeeded in convincing the general native population that truth, justice, and honour are the principles on which the Government of this country is conducted. We pray Almighty God that He may in His mercy be pleased to preserve Your Majesty to rule over your loving subjects yet for many years, and that the Empire may not, so long as Your Majesty shall live, be embroiled in the horrors and miseries of a European war.

In addition to those above enumerated there were a large number of addresses received at the Secretariat for submission to her Majesty, including the following:—The Ahmednagar Zoroastrian Community, the Bijapur Municipality and Local Boards jointly, the Subodh Prakashak Samaj (Bombay), the inhabitants of Deesa, the inhabitants of Hubli and Gadag (Dharwar), the inhabitants of, including the Corporations of the City, Cantonment and Suburb of Poona, the Municipality and public of the City of Satara, the Chiefs, the Sardars, and inhabitants of Savantwadi, the Local Board of Surat District, the Taluka Local Board of Talalpur, the Municipality of Rander, the Mahomedan Community of Surat City, the Parsee Community of Surat City, the Visgorin Municipality, the Ratnagiri Municipality, the inhabitants of Deesa (original), the Godhra Jubilee Committee on behalf of the inhabitants of that place, H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, the joint administrator of Rajpipla, and other British subjects of that place, the inhabitants of Belgaum, the Nasik Municipal Commissioners, the Nawab of Sunanur, H. H. the Dewan of Palanpur, the leading inhabitants of Uarreth, the Broach Dyanodza Subha, the inhabitants of Kairtown, the Municipalities of Dhulia, Jalgaon, Sherpur, Bhadgaon, Erandole, Ajawal, Sangli Awalner, Parola, Maheji, and Dharaongaon, the inhabitants of Ahmedabad City and Camp, the Kapadvanj Municipality, the Pandarpur Municipality, the Hubli Municipality, the Hyderabad Municipality, the Sholapur Municipality, the Sukkur Municipal Commissioners, H. H. the Raja of Kolhapur, the Chiefs of the Southern Maratta Country, H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpur, and the Municipality of Alibagh.

THE ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor having received the whole of the addresses rose and addressed the assembly. He said:—

Admiral, Sir Charles Sargent, my Lord Bishop Ladies and Gentlemen,—In the Queen-Empress we venerate not an abstract and unknown exalted Personage but the living Representative of all that is best in English public, domestic and social life. The example given in public life of unceasing toil, of steadfast devotion to the highest interests of an ever-growing Empire, of the most experienced guidance at critical times, when the calm judgment and the more perfect knowledge of the highest authority in the land have saved the Nation from the perils by which unknown to itself it was threatened. In domestic life first the centre of the happiest home in England and after the crushing bereavement giving to her subjects the noblest illustration of the fulfilment of maternal responsibilities which have in the Royal Princes and Princesses instilled that sense of public and private duty which in its town will exercise a beneficial influence wherever English Princes and English Princesses lay the foundation of new homes. That such a home should have been with the sanction of the Queen-Empress erected in our midst is a cause of much gratification to this Presidency and of raising the feelings of general into special gratitude in the hearts of her Majesty's Bombay subjects. The Bombay Army more especially will always be proud that it was selected by the Queen-Empress as the Army over whose destinies her Majesty's soldier-son was to preside.

In social life the absence of all frivolity, the patronage of arts and sciences, the Queen's personal association with literature, her warm sympathy with calamities which befell communities or individuals have raised the ideal of social intercourse between the various classes of the community and cemented their harmonious co-operation. The question which during her reign has been ever present in her Majesty's mind has undoubtedly been: are my people happier? And in looking back there can only be one answer: Yes, they are. Whether we turn to the artisans in our big towns, to the agricultural labourers in our villages, to the soldiers in their barracks, to the sailors in their ships, to the ryots in their fields, to the woodmen in their forests, to the settlers in their cabins, everywhere improvement is marked. The great feature of her Majesty's reign is the succession of movements for the moral and material improvement of the people.

The free trade movement asserted the great principle of individual effort, of self help without State aid, and of the sacred rights of property by securing to every man the legitimate fruits of his labour without adjudication or readjustment by the State. Free trade is the direct negation of Communism—of that side of communism which weakens—may deadens the sence of individual responsibility. The Factory Acts in their various ramifications represent the other side of the picture. The results have been more and better labour and higher wages and improved physique of the labourer.

To these conditions of industrial well being a third was added by the development of a vast scheme of industrial education flanked by Musea, free libraries, mechanics' institutes. It is impossible to overrate the debt of gratitude which the English nation owes to the memory of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort for bringing home to the people of England, under what conditions arts and manufactures alone can thrive, what tremendous efforts are constantly required to maintain our hold on the markets of the world; and for creating in South Kensington the motive power for the diffusion of improved taste throughout the whole Empire.

The hearty and generous support given everywhere by employers of labour to all institutions which could improve the moral and mental and material welfare of the working classes has minimised the deplorable antagonism of capital and labour which threatens civilization and has reconciled thoughtful observers to the fact that fortunes earned after considerable risk and a great mental strain had been incurred and wisely used for the benefit of the wage earners are a direct gain to the community and form the most powerful sinews of the social structure. Without forgetting that here and there evil results of plutocracy are becoming manifest it remains still true that the sense of duty which is the characteristic of the English nation is as strong in the capitalist as in other classes.

Protection has been given to sailors by the Plimsoll Act. Temperance and thrift have made much progress. The Post Office Savings' Banks, and kindred institutions widen the avenues of capital. The great work done by all the churches during her Majesty's reign and the fact that they have all strengthened their hold on their members is another signal proof of the activity of moral forces among the people. Passing next to other causes of increased prosperity I should mention first the Elementary Education Act. It is certainly one of the most important acts of her Majesty's reign, and the question will often be asked hereafter why it was passed in the second and not in the first half of the century, and how the people of England tolerated for so long a time a system which was in every respect inferior to the Scotch system.

Another striking feature of her Majesty's reign will be the ascendancy gained by science. Its beneficent influence makes itself felt in every direction and has added to our statutes the Public Health Acts H. R. H. the Prince Consort gave an impetus to the study of organic chemistry which was sorely needed.

It is only necessary to indicate with a word the great improvements carried out in the Army, the Navy, and all other branches of the service, and to ask whether any country enjoys a better system of taxation than England.

In the field of literature the greatest importance must be attached to historical research, to the birth, growth and co-relation of languages.

Let us now turn to India. The contrast is striking both between England and India and between India as it is to-day and as it was 50 years ago. No where more than in this Presidency to which I shall limit my remarks does this contrast become apparent. At the commencement of her Majesty's reign few cultivators had more than one meal a day, few more than one coarse blanket, and a scrap of cotton cloth. Roads there were none. The land had no saleable value, and at the same time the rent was so exorbitant that it had to be collected by means of torture. The only wheeled postal conveyance in India was a post-cart from Bombay to Poona via Panwell. The country carts had stone wheels. What is the present situation? Land transferable, heritable and saleable, rent paid without effort. Roads in every direction covered with thousands of carts. More than 2,000 miles of railway over which 18 million passengers are conveyed annually and more than 3 million tons of goods. The works by which the inclines of the Bhor and Thul Ghats have been turned are monuments of engineering skill as well as the works by which the broad creeks of the sea and the wide rivers were bridged over to connect the province of Gujerat with Bombay. In times of famine railways minister not only to trade but to preservation of life. The advantages of the cheapest post-card in the world, of telegraphs and of money orders by which the savings of a mill-hand in Bombay can be safely paid in the central village of a Panch Mahal taluka are hardly considered, because the want of safety which accompanied such transactions formerly has been forgotten. The masonry dam of Lake Fife represents one of the great irrigation works, which in Sind especially are the life blood of agriculture. Her Majesty's personal interest in the medical and sanitary departments is so well known that the great reforms carried out in and by those Departments are among the most precious tributes to her tender solicitude. Hospitals and dispensaries, for men and women, under male and and female doctors, open their doors to the sick, pure water and vaccination and good drainage diminish not only the death rate but also the number of patients.

Forty year ago in this Presidency there were 1,420 schools attended by 30,000 scholars. Now more than 300,000 scholars attend 10,456 schools. The education of girls has been commenced.

The foundations of higher education have been laid, those of technical education will be laid, and all fostering care of Government will be required to diffuse primary education in the Mofussil, and to render higher education more and more thorough by placing secondary education on a sound footing. No better illustration could be given of the uses to which a good education should be put than that given by the Empress to her Indian subjects, viz., to make it subservient to the everyday duties of life in the most unostentatious manner. Education must meet the wants of all sections of the community, and as their wants are varied, so must educational instructions be varied. Provision must be made for the highest scholarship as well as for the highest scientific research, whilst the wants of the body of the people are being attended to.

And here let me stop to ask whether this simple statement of facts does not show that her Majesty's pledges have been redeemed. Let me recall them to your memory as they were given from Babelaberg on August 15th, 1858. "The Queen would be glad if Lord Derby would write it" (the proclamation) "himself in his excellent language, bearing in mind that it is a female Sovereign who speaks to more than a hundred millions of Eastern people on assuming the direct Government over them, and after a bloody civil war giving them pledges which her future reign is to redeem, and explaining the principles of her government. Such a document should breathe feelings of generosity, benevolence, and religious toleration, and point out the privileges which the Indians will receive in being placed on an equality with the subjects of the British Crown, and the prosperity following in the train of civilization."

The feelings of the Queen-Empress at the time when those lines were penned show clearly how—within the lines of the constitution—the Sovereign can exercise a benign and healing influence.

If those pledges have been redeemed in a manner which makes the administration of India one of the marvels of her Majesty's reign, it cannot be forgotten that this wonderful work has been performed by a small body of men who, working amidst strange surroundings in a trying climate, often in perfect isolation, but with English energy, overcame every difficulty and raised an edifice which never has been equalled by any other Power, and which has been a constant and never-failing source of admiration to foreign nations. No Civil Service has ever had such an arduous problem to solve, or has solved it so well. It would have been idle for the Houses of Parliament to make laws, and for English statesmen to issue directions for the good government of India, unless the Civil Service had provided a highly skilled agency capable of working out in every district a fabric consonant with the feelings of the people of India, and with those principles of justice and equity which are valued above all by the people of England The high character borne by the Civil Service, the conspicuous ability displayed by many of its members, its self-sacrifice in critical times, give it a strong claim on the gratitude of the people of India and of England. In this Presidency the introduction of the elective principle in Municipal affairs dates as far back as 1872 (Bombay Act 3), and it is associated with the honored

steam, and by the steam-engine, the pace of the world, I may say, has been changed. By the power of steam we traverse the world in a brief space of time, by the power of steam we carry our fleet across every ocean, by the power of steam we second the bounty of God, and we employ the products of human skill and human art. These, dear brethren, are peaceful victories, these are victories that go to add to the sum of human happiness and desires of the last fifty years. The reign of the Queen-Empress has been signalised by extraordinary achievements, extraordinary triumphs, of human skill and human perseverance. Side by side with the discovery and application of speed man has learnt to yoke to his chariot the lightnings of heaven to subdue to his will that terrible mysterious weapon of electricity, and with it he flashes from end to end of the world his thoughts and his commands. So that with the railway, with the steam fleet, with the postal service, with our telegraphs, the pace of the world, I say, has been much changed during the reign of our gracious Queen-Empress. Thanks to God and thanksgivings for all the blessings we have received in these improvements in the arts of peace, in these most glorious, most precious victories of human genius and human perseverance. I come, my brethren, to another chapter in which, if I am not mistaken, the reign of our Queen-Empress, Victoria, will long be remembered, and remembered gratefully in the world. It has been a time during which the condition of those who are not the rich ones of the world, the condition of those who are the toilers of the world, the condition of those who are the poorer in the world, has been most sensibly improved. I may sum up and say in one word that during the last 50 years the workmen and the poor throughout the wide dominions of our Queen-Empress Victoria, are better fed, are better clad, are better housed, and I may go farther and say that during these fifty years they have been raised up, they have been thought to respect themselves, to value their rights, to know how to defend themselves. The last fifty years tell a page in the history of the world to which all who have written upon its face, may look back with justifiable pride and gratitude to God the Giver of all good gifts. Thanksgivings to our God that he has enabled our Queen-Empress during these fifty years to advance so sensibly and so considerably the condition of the workmen and of the poor. Dear brethren, I will touch on one subject—the subject of education. It is too wide to admit of the treatment it deserves, and I can only say in one single word that it has been the great effort of the reign of the Queen-Empress to extend the benefits of education to all her subjects without exception, to all according to their condition and their wants, to enable them more satisfactorily, more ably to themselves, to discharge their parts in life. But I must not pass from this chapter without calling your attention to what I hope will be especially prized and appreciated in India, and that has been the zeal and constant effort of the Government of her Majesty to better the laws throughout all her dominions, and to improve the administration of those laws. During her long reign we lead a quiet and peaceful life; during her long reign we may follow our avocations in full security and in full confidence that our lives and persons, our property our good name are effectually sheltered by the arm of the justice of the Queen-Empress. That has been not the least of the benefits for which we are to thank God. We have to thank Him also that we enjoy better laws, live under a better code of laws, and that that code is more impartially, more carefully and more conscientiously administered than perhaps ever before. Let us give thanksgiving to God that we enjoy that supreme benefit of security of life and justice under the protection of the strong arm of power.

Let me now call your attention to a further page in the history of the reign of our Queen-Empress. I will say briefly that it is the conviction of many who have watched the times and studied the course of human thought and the fluctuation of human life, that during these fifty years the standard of public life has been greatly raised since former times. Times there were when the Governments of the nation could dare to be cynical, could dare to utter the sentiments that was not justified by reason or religion, could dare to proclaim openly selfish aims and to strive openly for self-aggrandisement. I am not going, dear brethren, to hold to you a fanciful picture of what has no existence. I am not going to pretend that the human heart has been changed, that passion no longer raged in the breasts of man, that they are no longer stirred up opponents to laws and to power by their unworthy conduct, but I will maintain without fear of contradiction that all such unworthy motives, all such springs of public conduct are now obliged to hide themselves in darkness, and that even the wicked are bound to profess the virtue they do not possess and utter principles from which their lives recoil. These are the blessings of the long reign of our Queen-Empress Victoria, that the standard of public life has been thus elevated, and that her numerous subjects are made familiar with the grand principles of truth, of honour, and of justice, and are called to honour, o reverence them, and to look for them in those who fill the high places in the kingdom. Let us then give a thanksgiving to God for this great blessing, this higher standard of public life introduced by her and encouraged in her reign. But I will go further even than this, and I will invite you to follow me, when I say that I think the standard of private life has been wonderfully elevated during the fifty years of the reign of Queen Victoria. I am old enough, and there are many here old enough to look back to the beginning of that reign and to recall the state of the public mind then, which contrasts most unfavourably with the public mind of to-day. I will say, there was, fifty years ago, prevalent in the public tastes, in the public amusements, even in the public theatres a grossness, a want of refinement which now would not be tolerated. I will say that during 50 years the whole tone of the public mind, of the British Empire has been most sensibly improved and elevated. I will say that where arts were despised and not known and not followed, they are now prized, they are loved, they are pursued. I will say that fifty years ago you could not gather a large audience to occupy them, to entertain them for an hour, with any of the great masterpieces. I will say that during these fifty years all that was gross, all that was sensual, all that was less worthy in our public life, in our amusements, in our entertainments, in literature, have been for the greater part swept away, and replaced by what is healthy, what is ennobling, by what is worthy of man, by what refines man and the heart of man, by what supplies to men reason and most delightful amusement. I will say, dear brethren, that among the many conquests to be celebrated, and which marks the reign of the last fifty years, this revival, as I may call it this creative taste and love for the fine arts, music, high literature, is among the most precious gifts we have received. Therefore again all honor to our Queen-Empress, and thanksgivings to God that He has showered His gifts upon her and enabled her to communicate to her vast Empire something of her own high and refined tastes.

Dear brethren in Jesus Christ, I must not unfold to you such a picture of this reign, or such an account of her human life as if it had no dark side. I speak of fifty years, of a series of triumphs, of series of conquests, of series of brilliant achievements in the arts of war, in the arts of peace, in all that ennobles and refines human life, but after all, through these fifty years the course of human misery has ever continued, —sickness, death, poverty, oppression. Oppression of the weak by the mighty and such troubles, but this will go on till the end of time. We must not however overlook this side of human life, and the more so, as because during the last fifty years we have thanked God for that spectacle of our Queen-Empress as a woman, as a wife, as a mother of a family, as a mother of her country and all her subjects, in touch with the whole Empire, and with the kindest sympathy for every form of suffering and affliction, with the finest instincts of her heart to give relief, and that which is best of all, the sympathy of a loving heart, Dear brethren, we have enjoyed this spectacle during the last fifty years, that this Queen-Empress has never thought it beneath her consideration or her duty to stoop to the poorest and the lowest of her subjects in the hour of need. With this hasty summary of the last half century, with so many headings and chapters of history, let us comply with the advice of St. Paul, and offer up to-day supplication and prayer and intercession and thanksgiving to God for our Queen-Empress, for her long reign for the blessings she has brought to her Empire and her subjects, and let us not lose sight of this most important consideration that though she is only a woman, a woman with all the sympathies—weaknesses if you will—the strength of her sex, she enters in no little share in all the blessings which I have enumerated to you. Never, dear brethren, from the commencement of her reign, never has she raised any obstacle to the numberless improvements which have been suggested and proposed. Not only has she raised no obstacle, but she has in a manner that is mysterious and scarcely intelligible to us, encouraged all that has been great and good in those fifty years, by her own personal interest, by her attractive manner, by her broad sympathy, by her good-heartedness and has elevated and carried forward the movement of human civilisation and the movement of human grandeur and the improvement of human life. And so, dear brethren, we not only thank God that we have enjoyed many blessings during these fifty years, we not only thank God that he has prolonged the reign of our Queen-Empress through the half century, but we thank Him that we owe so much, so many of these blessings in a great degree to the personal character, the domestic virtues, the loving sympathy to the good-heartedness of her Majesty Queen Victoria. And we can conclude by praying God with our whole hearts to shower blessings on her Majesty, to prolong her reign still for many years to come, and to crown the fulness of her days with the fullness of divine blessings and grace and love of Jesus Christ.

A solemn High Mass was celebrated yesterday morning in the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Dabul, followed by a *Te Deum*, as a religious demonstration of the Goanese community in honour of the Jubilee of her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. There was a large concourse of the people, but it would have been still larger if the morning's ceremonial in the Town Hall had not attracted many of them away from the divine service. A feeling of thankfulness and an earnest prayer for the preservation of the precious life of Her Imperial Majesty were expressed by the congregation who took part in the religious proceedings. The following message has been wired to her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress in the name of the Portuguese Goa community of Bombay:—"Respectfully present grateful congratulations on the auspicious Jubilee for your Majesty's glorious and enlightened reign and offer prayers for your Imperial Majesty's long life."

Thanksgiving Services were also held in all the other Catholic churches and chapels in Bombay The Rev. Father McDonough, S. J., officiated at the Fort Chapel, and the Rev. Father Reuter solemnised a thanksgiving Mass at St. Anne's Church in Byculla, appropriate sermons being preached in both those places of worship.

THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

A special Union Jubilee Thanksgiving Service was held yesterday forenoon at the Young Men's Christian Association Room's, Apollo Bunder, under the presidency of Mr. H. Conder. There was a large gathering of the friends and supporters of the institution. A full hour and a quarter was occupied in prayer and praises, and in returning thanks for the preservation of her Majesty's life. The prayers were offered by the Rev. W. Bell, of the Baptist Chapel; the Rev. L. H. Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland; Mr. Spalding and other members of the association. Silent prayer was followed by addresses, delivered by the Rev. G. Bowen, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Major MacCanuland. The whole of the proceedings were concluded with great earnestness, and much devotion. The service was brought to a close by prayer and benediction which was pronounced by the president.

NATIVE THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

Yesterday from 1 to 5 p.m. thanksgiving services, in which prayers were offered up and hymns were sung invoking Divine blessings upon her Majesty the Queen-Empress, were performed in nine different places by members of the native community, namely, by Parsees at the Wadia fire-temple; by Cutchee Memons at Jackeria mosque; by Jews at the Byculla synagogue; and by Hindoos at the Jahver Baug, the Madhav Baug, the Arya Samaj temple, the Sunkersett temple, the Shravak's temple at Pydhonee, and Zaoba's Ram temple on the Breach Candy Road. About 3,000 people of all classes of the Gujratee and Duxnee communities met at Jahver Baug for prayers at the invitation of Mr. Tribhowundas Munguldas Nathoobhoy and Mr. Nana Morojee, late Dewan of Indore. Among the principal men present were Messrs. Tribhowundas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Nana Morojee, Damodhur Thakersey Mooljee, Mooljee Bhowanidas, Vijbhoocundas Atmaram, Ghellabhoy Huridas, Purshotundas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Lukhmidas Khemjee, S. V. Bhandarkur, Raojee V. J. Sunkersett, D. P. Khaker, &c. The *hari-kirtan*, that is prayers and hymns, was first sung with musical accompaniment, after which Vias Pranjivan Sewram, a poet and Puran-reader, recited verses in Gujerati, specially composed by him and by I. S. Desai, invoking blessings upon her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family. P. S. Vias also recited similar prayers and hymns in Marathi. Another priest followed and sang another set of hymns in Gujerati, also invoking Divine blessings upon her Majesty and the Royal Family. A string band and a native "noubat" band played at intervals. The whole place was very prettily decorated with palm leaves and festoons of leaves and flowers, with flags and bunting, and chandeliers and argand lamps with which the place was illuminated in the evening. The front entrance was also illuminated with arches of gas moons; and the entrance gateway was surmounted by a large transparency exhibiting a portrait of the Queen-Empress and the mottoes "Jubilee Prarathna Samaj" and "Welcome to all Hindoos." In honour of the auspicious day, a clock presented by Mr. Tribhowundas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, one of the trustees of the charity, was put up in the main gateway. Copies of a Gujerati pamphlet entitled "Jubilee of the Victorian Half Century," containing an account of the principal events of her Majesty's reign, printed at the expense of Mr. Tribhowundas, was freely distributed among those present. Handbills in Gujeratee and Marathi, containing the songs and hymns sung at the meeting, were also freely distributed.

At 2 o'clock yester-day afternoon, a largely-attended meeting of different sections of the Gujerati and Marathi communities was held at Madhav Baug, at the invitation of Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, to offer up prayers for long life and prosperity to the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family. The spacious hall on the premises was prettily decorated for the occasion with draperies of many-coloured cloth and other embellishments. Among those present were Messrs. Vurjeevandas Madhavdas, Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Tribhowundas Vurjeevundas, Maharaja Deoki Nandana Acharyajee of Kamvan, Puudit Gatooaljee, the Hon. M. W. Barve, C.I.E., Chuttoorbhooj Morarjee Khemjee Jewa, Gordhundas Gokaldas Tejpall, Javerilal Umiashunker, Goverdhan Khatao Mukanjee, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Y.M.K. Ikur, Gopal Moreshwur Sathe, Damodhurdas Tapidas, Devdat Danee, Bhugwandas Narotumdas, &c. Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhavdas addressed the meeting, explaining its object. The religious part of the proceedings commenced with the *hari-kirtan*, *i.e.*, solemn thanksgiving, sung by Keshav Baba Sanglikar in Marathi with musical accompaniment. Sanksrit and Gujerati poems and hymns specially composed for the occasion by Pundit Gatooaljee, were recited by some priests with musical accompaniment. Pundit Gatooaljee then delivered a short address in Gujerati on the excellences and advantages of the British Government in India, contrasting it with the ancient native administration of the country. Other poems in Marathi, specially composed by B. P. Joshi, were also sung with musical accompaniment. Handbills containing the National Anthem in English, Sanksrit, Gujeratee, and Marathi, were fully distributed among those present. The temple of Luxmi Narayen, situated in the compound of the premises, and the garden grounds, were brilliantly illuminated in the evening

Prayers and hymns similar in character to those mentioned above were given at a meeting held at the Arya Samaj Lecture Hall near the Girgaum Police Court. Rao Bahadoor Vithul Bhawoo Dejee, late Judge at Baroda, presided at the meeting. Vedic hymns in Sanskrit and Hindee were sung as well as the *hari-kirtan* in Gujerati with musical accompaniment. Several representatives from the branches of the Samaj in Mofussil towns were present at the meeting.

A prayer meeting of members of the Prabhu community was held yesterday at Zeoba's Ram Temple, situated on the Breach Candy Road. The Raj Gooroo, or high priest of the Prabhu community, presided at the meeting. At the conclusion of the *kari-kirtan* prayers were offered up to Almighty God in the form of poems specially composed for the occasion. A silver plate, with a silver frame-work, containing a specially-composed prayer, to be forwarded to the Queen-Empress through the Bombay Government, was exhibited to the assembly. Alms were given to the priest, and sweetmeats were distributed among those present at the meeting. The whole temple and its grounds were prettily decoratted and illuminated in the evening.

Five Dustoors, or high priests of the Parsees, assisted by about a hundred priests, officiated at the "Jusson" or grand thanksgiving ceremony performed at the Wadia fire-temple on the Breach Candy road yesterday afternoon. The prayers were in the Zend language. Among those present were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Framjee Nusservanjee Petit, K. R. Cama, Jehangir Cawasji Jehangir, &c. Sir Jamsetji, addressing the assembly at the conclusion of the ceremony, said he had received a telegram from Calcutta to the effect that Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Sheriff of Bombay, has had Knighthood conferred upon him. The announcement was received with cheers and acclamations of joy. It was also announced that, as recommended by Professor Darmasteter of Paris, subscriptions amounting to Rs. 8,500 had already been raised for establishing the "Victoria Jubilee Pehlvi Fund" for the publication of Pehlvi books.

The Cutchee Mehmons of Bombay held prayer meetings at the Jakeria mosque and the Mehmon Mohla mosque, where prayers were offered up by the *moollas* for long life and happiness to the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family. These mosques as well as the chief mosque of the city, known as the Juma Musjid, were brilliantly illuminated in the evening.

At Godagie's Templeh at Pydhoni, belonging to the Shravaks, a large meeting was held for a thanksgiving ceremony. Three of the Jain temples were brilliantly illuminated. One exhibited a transparency with a portrait of the Queen-Empress and the motto "We are happy under the British Crown." Another temple displayed a motto "Loyalty of the Jains under the British Royalty;" while a third had the motto "Health, Peace, and Fame to the Queen-Empress.

The Jews, headed by the Sassoons and other leaders of the community, held a meeting at the Byculla Synagogue, where prayers were offered up to the great Jehovah for long life and happiness to the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family.

THE FAIR ON THE MAIDAN.

A fair is always a most popular thing with the Indian multitude, and consequently the Jubilee committee did well in making a liberal contribution towards it, so as to leave a free scope to Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban for the exercise of his ingenuity. Those who had witnessed the fair which was organized on the Esplanade during the first visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to this country, must have been perfectly satisfied that the work of repeating it on this occasion could not have devolved upon better hands. It looked as if by a magic wand a fairy city had sprung up last night on a spot, usually so dull and dreary at night, for the delight and wonder of human beings. Seen from a distance, the pretty stalls, the multitude of flags waving to the breeze and above all the myriads of multi-coloured tiny lanterns throwing a soft, mellow light upon the grounds, give a charming air of unreality to the scene. Nor did the proverbial enchantment lent by distance to the view vanish on a closer acquaintance with it. Once within the charmed circle one liked, amidst the fountains and the walks and the mazy alleys created by a cunning arrangement of the stalls, to "lose himself" and wander about at his own sweet will. A fair, under all circumstances, is most dear to the heart of the Indian people. But a fair so happily designed and executed as the one held last night on the Esplanade could not but charm and bewilder the thousands who had thronged to witness it. They consisted of all sorts and conditions of people who looked upon the scene, especially those of their country cousins who had come here specially for the Jubilee festivities, with childish wonder and delight. They largely patronized the merry-go-rounds, and it was a most interesting sight to observe the exuberance of their mirthful feelings as they were whirled round and round on their wooden horse or camel or elephant. They where also greatly interested in the stalls which contained the magic wonders which were only to be revealed to those who would pay an anna to gain admission. And sure enough when they came out after having looked either at the "Curiosities of the 19th Century," or at the "Grand Exhibition from Paris," they appeared to be mightily pleased. No Indian fair could be complete without its quota of Brummagem wares or without the shops of the sweetmeat-seller. There are piles of brown and yellow stuff in the trays, but they are rapidly diminishing under the roaring business done by their owner; and as one beholds the quantity of sweets which some of the natives devour on the spot, he wonders at the power of digestion they must possess. Nor does the neighbouring Mogul sherbet vendor, who calls for custom with a stentorian voice, seem to be crying in a wilderness. For he has numerous patrons among Mahomedans, who evidently drink the syrup with an amount of pleasure which is only equalled by the zest with which some of their co-religionists are to be seen sipping what passes by the name of Turkish coffee doled out to them in precious little cups by itinerant vendors of that decoction. Most of the shops have combined loyalty with business by displaying in front of them some inscription containing in expression of good-will for the Sovereign. A firm of millowners had opened a shop at the fair for the display of the cloth turned out by the manufactory, and they had a board hung at the entrance on which was represented an Indian woman blessing her Majesty in that peculiar style which is known by the name of *ovarna*. On that same board was also shown an elephant holding in his trunk a palm leaf as a symbol of peace and good-will to the British lion that is standing by to receive it. An enterprising Parsee had brought here a wheel of fortune, and passers-by were asked "to try their chance" for one of the prizes which made a tempting show in his stall. All prizes and no blanks, such was the tempting offer, but it is doubtful whether people were at all over-anxious to part with their sixpence in the hope of getting something of greater value. The Waterbury Watch Company did not fail to turn this opportunity to account by hitting upon an ingenuous device of advertising themselves. They had prepared a balloon with the name of the firm painted in big black characters on the outside, which attracted much attention. Although the people who came to see the fair may safely be counted by thousands, yet there was nothing like overcrowding, and there was room enough for every one to freely move about. There were two ornamental arches a-limitting to the scene of the fair, one being erected opposite the Cama Hospital and the other on the side of Esplanade Road.

MILL HAND PROCESSIONS.

The mill hands of the several Spinning and Weaving Factories of this city held high carnival throughout. They formed themselves into detached bands carrying banners and flags bearing mottoes, &c., and headed by a band of musicians, marched in procession from the various mills towards the Esplanade up to the Queen's Statue, and then continued their career to the outskirts of the Fort, subsequently returning to their respective quarters.

The Colaba Land and Mill Co.'s men carried flags and banners and were preceded by a band of native music. The Ripon Manufacturing Company, the Anglo-Indian S and M. Company, the Empress, Connaught Mill, the James Greaves Mill, the Leopold Mill, followed with flags and banners. The Mazagon and Framjee Petit Mills displayed banners bearing the following mottoes on them:—"God Bless the Royal Family"—"All India Bless thy Rule"—"India's Loyalty to thy Throne"—"Millions bless thee and pray for thy life"—"Our tribute to thy Throne"—"Millions love and adore thee"—"Hail Jubilee"—"India's Loyalty to the Empress"—"May the Almighty always bless the Royal Family"—"God save the Empress"—"O Lord, save the Empress and the Royal Family"—"God bless the Prince of Wales." The arrangements in connection with the procession from the aforenamed mills were conducted by Messrs. H. N. Khotwal, Bapoojee Hormasjee Sakolothwallah, Ardaseer Framjee Dharookhanawalla and Eduljee Dhunjeebhoy Randalia and others. The Dinshaw Petit Mill hands had banners and flags with the mottoes "Long live the Queen-Empress" and "Hail the Jubilee." They were headed by a band of Portuguese, who played English music and were followed by the European officials of the Mill in carriages. The Manockjee Petit Mills hands moved with banners and flags bearing the motto "Hail the Jubilee" and were headed by a band of native music. The Oriental Mill hands moved in procession with banners and flags with the following mottoes—"Jubilee day, the day of Joy, 1887"—"Equal Rights for India"—"God preserve England's Government"—"Rejoice ye sons of Ind"—"Prosperity to Indian Mills." The New Great Eastern Mills hands moved with flags and banners and followed by a band of native music. The Gordon Mill hands displayed flags and banners bearing the mottoes "God bless!(with a portrait of the Queen) the Vivat Regina"—"God bless Empress"—"Hail Jubilee"—"India's Loyalty to the Queen-Empress"—"In things doubtful Liberty"—"In all things Charity" "Peace, Tranquillity and Contentment." The City of Bombay Mill hands moved carrying flags and banners bearing the name of the mill with the words "Hail Jubilee." The Alliance Cotton Mill hands had flags and banners bearing the mottoes "Long live the Empress of India" and "God bless the Empress of India." The Khatao Mackunjee Mill hands moved with banners and flags bearing the motto "Hail Jubilee."

THE HARBOUR AND SHIPPING.

While all the town of Bombay were participating in the delights of Jubilee day, and showing their loyalty to the Crown, Bombay harbour was not negleted. The shipping in the stream rose equal to the occasion, and severally did its part creditably. The whole harbour wore quite a gala appearance. Though the Government vessels now in Bombay, which were decorated during the day and illuminated in the evenning at the expense of Government carried of the palm, the private companies, not resting satisfied with what they did with their offices on shore in the matter of decoration, vied with one another in dressing their ships in a manner befitting the unique occasion. A proof of the spontaneity of the displays, and of the respect and love with which even the poorest of natives looks upon the *Bara Ranee Saheb*, was given in the manner in which the native crafts and prows, whose men rest contented all the year with *bajrika rot* and *chutni* for their food, were adorned with strings of small flags and bunting. The following are the names of the Government vessels that assumed a holiday appearance by decorating the yards and masts with flags, bannerets and bunting of variegated hues. The Admiral's flagship Bacchante, her Majesty's troopship Jumna, the Indian Government steamers, the Tennasserim, the Lawrence, the torpedo-boat Muzzbee, the Abyssinia and the Police hulk. The French yacht Nemesis and Lord Brassey's yacht the Sunbeam were both daintily dressed with flags and bannerets overhanging the vessels from mast to mast, and terminating at the fore and aft points. Among the vessels of the private companies similarly decked, were the s.s. Ethiopia, the s.s. Chauda, the s.s. Satara, and Mecca, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, and now lying in the Prince's Dock. The Rubattino Company's steamers, the Bormida and the Singapore, also in the Prince's Dock, were decorated in the daytime with flags and bunting of many colours and illuminated in the evening with about 300 lamps of different shades of colour. The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s steamer Berenice, which sailed yesterday afternoon from Bombay, wore gala attire during the time she was in the harbour, she having been dressed with about 150 many coloured flags in strings. Not the least gaily decorated were such of the ships of the P. and O. Co. as were in Bombay. All the vessels followed pretty much the same method, having flags and bunting flung from the yards and the masts. The Government vessels hoisted above these streams of bannerets, blue ensigns on their staffs. The Bacchante, which was similarly adorned, but with a larger number of these cloth decorations, showed the Royal Standard besides hoisting the Admiral's flag, as usual. At eight o'clock in the morning her blue jackets, about fifty in number, were summoned to the deck, where they paraded, under the command of their superior officer, the parade concluding with the National Anthem. As soon as the Royal Standard was unfurled at the Town Hall, the Bacchante, acting under the orders of his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief hoisted a similar standard, and fired a salute of 101 guns. It may be mentioned here that 100 blue-jackets of the Admiral's ship were told off, under Lieutenants Connop and Burton, to do duty at the Elphinstone Gardens during the time his Excellency the Governor was in the neighbourhood. During the early part of the evening the Bacchante was illuminated with white lights along the rails and yard arms and in the positions in which her yards and masts were decorated during the day. Arrangements were going on during the day to show blue lights and fire rockets between the hours of nine and eleven from on board the Bacchante and the Lawrence, which, by the way, is furnished like the Jumna with electric lights. These were of course utilised, in addition to about 250 candle lamps.

TELEGRAMS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

Immediately after the termination of the proceedings at the Town Hall the following messages which had been received at the Secretariat were despatched to Her Majesty the Queen Empress through the Secretary of State for India:—

From the Parsee community Sukkur:—We cordially congratulate your Imperial Majesty an the occasion of the Jubilee.

From the Sukkur Municipality:—Be pleased to accept our respectful congratulations on this auspicious occasion and we desire to express our sincere affection, devotion and loyalty to your Majesty.

From H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah:—I and my followers heartily congratulate your Gracious Majesty on this Jubilee occasion and earnestly pray that your Majesty's reign may continue for many years to come.

From the Bombay Memon Mahomedans—Bombay Memon inhabitants offer their hearts and loyal congratulations to their beloved Mother-Empress.

From the citizens and Shikarpur Municipality—We express our heartfelt and loyal congratulations on Jubilee. May your Majesty live long happily and glorious.

From the Portuguese Goa Community:—Bombay, Respectfully present our grateful congratulations on the auspicious Jubilee of your Majesty's glorious and enlightened reign and offer prayers for your Imperial Majesty's long life.

From the East Indian Catholics of Bombay:—East Indian Catholics of Bombay and Salsette, offer prayers for her Majesty and lay humble greetings at her feet.

From the Dharwar Municipality:—We the inhabitants of Dharwar and District, Bombay Presidency, beg to congratulate your Majesty upon the Jubilee of your Majesty's great and glorious reign. In common with all your Majesty's subjects we highly value the benefits we have enjoyed under your Majesty's gracious rule. We humbly express our loyalty and attachment to the Throne. We earnestly hope your Majesty may be long spared to reign over us and we fervently pray, God save the Queen.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

After the proceedings at the Town Hall, his Excellency the Governor yesterday despatched to her Majesty the Queen-Empress at Windsor the following message:—

In name of native Chiefs and your Majesty's subjects in Bombay Presidency I lay tribute of respectful gratitude for fifty years' tender solicitude at the feet of the throne.

In the course of the day her Majesty wired the following reply to Malabar Point from the royal residence at Osborne, Isle of Wight:—

I thank you all, the native princes and my loyal Indian subjects for kind congratulations.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAM BY THE RAO OF CUTCH.

H. E. Lord Reay yesterday received the following telegram from the Rao of Cutch:—"I shal be much obliged by your Excellency conveying to her Imperial Majesty my most cordial congratulations on this auspicious occasion. The Jubilee commemoration of her Majesty's most exemplary and illustrious reign, and my best wishes for a long continuance of the same, and besides celebrating the occasion in a befitting manner throughout my territory. I will commemorate it by erecting a handsome building for a hospital at Bhuj, and providing water-works for supplying pure drinking water to Mandvi. An address to her Majesty which I will read at, public Durbar here, will be sent through the Political Agent."

PARADE AT POONA.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 16.

There was a full dress parade in honour of the Jubilee this morning. The troops formed up at 7-45. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught with the staff arrived at eight. An Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired; also a *feu-de-joie*. The troops afterwards marched past. The I. B. Horse Artillery led, followed by 6-2, F-2, and R-4 Artillery; then the Poona Horse. The 1st Infantry Brigade, commanded by Colonel Coker. The Durham Light Infantry, consisted of the Durham Regiment, the Poona Volunteers, an the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry. The 2nd Brigade, commanded by Colonel Jopp, 12th Bombay Infantry, comprised the Dublin Fusiliers, and the 12th and 16th Bombay Infantry.

The march past was good. Of the natives, the 16th Bombay did the best. The Volunteers marched very well, earning great praise as it was the first time they had attempted the double company formation there was no trot or gallop past.

Immediately after the parade the Royal party visited the Poultry Show, which opens to-morow, and then returned to Magdala House.

The Duke and Duchess Head Quarters and Staff left for Bombay at noon to-day.

Before a large congregation of Parsees a Jubilee Jassan was celebrated by Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Doctor Dustoor Hoshang to-day at eleven a.m. Two short but impressive prayers were offered A very learned sermom was preached.

THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN POONA.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 16.

A special service was held by the Jews at the Sassoon Synagogue, and was most loyally attended.

Thanksgiving services were also held this morning by the Parsee community at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's fire temple. The temple was tastefully decorated with flags and banners, and a native and was also present.

Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Pudumjee Pestoujee afterwards gave a feast to the community.

At four this afternoon the school children met in the Cantonment Gardens and marched, headed by the band, through the Main Street round by St. Mary's Church to the fair. A thousand Christian children attended. On arrival they formed up and sang two verses of the National Anthem. Then the flag was hoisted, and the fair declared open. The children gave hearty cheers for the Queen before breaking off. They were first given refreshments, and then all the amusements in the fair were free to them. The Star Minstrels gave a special performance. There was also a magical entertainment, baby show, various native performers, swings and merry-go-rounds, and an amusing art gallery, &c.

The Eurasian Association had a reception tent, fronting which was a device with V. R. frozen into block ice. Messrs. Phillips catered for the fair with great success. The attendance of all classes was enormous.

The Jubilee sports for the Poona Division commenced on the Race Course, the native troops competing in the majority of the events to-day. The tug-of-war between the Durhams and Dublins ended after a severe struggle in a victory for the atter.

An unfortunate accident occurred; a horse kicked a sepoy, who was dangerously injured.

The Band of the Dublin Fusiliers was present.

The sports will continue to-morrow.

The whole of Poona was brilliantly illuminated The race stand and fair was lit, the latter by the electric light. The Connaught Market, the principal streets and all the public buildings, and many private houses were also lit. The Council Hall was most beautifully illuminated, also the Connaught Markets, the Gymkhana, Sassoon Hospital, and the leading mercantile firm.

At the Reay Market, besides illuminations, there were various amusements, such as nautches, &c.

There was a Durbar at the Council Hall in the evening, which was largely attended, the large hall being quite filled.

The fireworks at the Bund, which were hardly so successful, commenced punctually at 8 o'clock and finished after 20 minutes.

Many people coming late were disappointed, but the illuminations on the road and Bund itself were good. The entire route was lit up with Chinese lanterns and lamps, as also the gardens. The illumination of the FitzGerald Bridge had a very good effect the light being reflected in the water. Dense crowds assembled there throughout the day, and everything went off satisfactorily, the Poona inhabitants joining heartily in.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE BY BRAHMINS

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, FEB. 16.

The Brahmins of Ahmednagar held a special thanksgiving service in celebration of the Jubilee at the house of Babajee Ganesh, Government Pleader.

DURBAR AT BANGALORE

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEB. 19.

At a Jubilee Durbar at Bangalore, held by the Maharaja at the Public offices of the Mysore Government, at noon to-day, the principal citizens of the native city and the British cantonment attended. All the British officers of the garrison and the Durbar officers were present.

The Viceroy's *khurita* was read. It spoke in the highest terms of the Maharaja, and assured him of her Majesty's deep interest in him.

The Maharaja replied, returning thanks to the Viceroy and Queen, and tendered his warm congratulations to her Majesty.

A long address from the Maharaja to the Durbar was read by the Dewan. It referred to the glory of the Queen's reign, and to her Proclamation of 1858, and subsequent ratification of it in 1877. It dwelt upon her Majesty's special claim on the gratitude of Mysore, and described the spontaneous public rejoicings, and proposed permanent memorials, and concluded with prayers for her Majesty's long life.

The address was enthusiastically received.

This ended the official ceremony, which was a great success.

At 7 a.m. to-day there was a grand reveiw of the troops, and an Imperial Salute of 101 guns was fired.

Prayers were offered in all the temples and mosques at 1 p.m. followed by a public feeding throughout the city.

The Gymkhana and school sports were contued till night fall, and then a grand illumination.

After the Durbar the Dewan and the Chief Judge went to the Central Jail and released 104 prisoners under the Maharaja's orders.

THE JUBILEE IN BIJAPUR.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, FEB. 16.

The public offices are to be closed here on the 16th and 17th, in honour of the Jubilee.

A large Durbar was held in the Chief's Palace, which was attended by over one thousand persons, where congratulatory speeches were made.

The Durbar ended with the National Anthem being sung by the boys of the English school, all the men standing.

A distribution of *pan-suparee* and *attar* took place afterwards.

The whole town was illuminated, and there was great display of fireworks.

The public are to be entertained here for two days with dramatic performances and other amusements at the State cost.

To-morrow the children's *fete* and distribution of clothes to the poor, and illumination will again take place.

The town has a *gala* appearance—a sight never witnessed before.

The Chief's contribution, with the subscription from the citizens, tended to commemorate the Jubilee reign in a fitting and loyal manner.

WIDOWED PENSIONERS AT BHOWNAGAR.

(BY TELEGRAPH, FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, FEB. 16.

10 a.m.—The Durbar is just over, and the booming of the Imperial Salute has begun. His Highness Takhtsingji, in a most touching and felicitous speech, expressed his reverence and affection for the Queen-Empress, the best Sovereign, he said, that ever wielded a sceptre in this world, and announced the pardon of fifteen male and female prisoners, the funding of thirty thousand rupees for the support of twenty-five widows, to be known as the "Victoria Jubilee Pensioners," the reduction of the duty on timber to three-quarter per cent.

The contribution of twenty-five thousand rupees to the Victoria Jubilee Museum at Rajkot, and the completion of a service of water to the town, to be called the "Victoria Jubilee Water-works."

Captain Ferris responded in an equally felicitous speech, well delivered, and well received.

The gathering was most enthusiastic.

The town is gay and in a perfect uproar of delight.

THE REJOICINGS AT CALCUTTA: SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 16.

The Jubilee was ushered in at sunrise by the Imperial salute of 101 guns. An immense crowd of Europeans and natives witnessed the Military parade, which passed off most successfully. The Viceroy, Sir F. Roberts and Sir R. Thompson were present and another salute of 101 guns was fired. The march past was executed with admirable precision, the Calcutta Mounted Rifles, the Cossipore and Naval Artillery Volunteers, the Bengal and East India Railway Volunteers, and the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle, holding their own well with the regulars.

In the afternoon the presentation of addresses took place in a pavilion on the *maidan*. The principal addresses were those of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, the Defence Association the Indian and British Indian Associations and the Mahomedan society.

The Viceroy, in returning thanks, spoke at considerable length. It was with equal pride and pleasure that he acknowledged their congratulations on behalf of her Majesty. A more prosperous reign, a more blameless ruler, or a more beloved sovereign the world had never seen. Wisdom-justice, piety, duty have been the guardians of her throne and the companions of her daily life, and though it has been impossible for a monarch ruling dominions which comprise within their limits a fourth of the human race to escape those vicissitudes which the responsibilities of empire entail, it may be said with truth that under her fortunate auspices her people have issued triumphant from every trial, and that with each revolving year the foundations of her realm have become more firmly established and the loyalty and devotion of her subjects have grown more tender and intense, Of set purpose, he explained, the Government had left the initiative of the rejoicings to the people, and the result, he believed, would be impossible to parallel in any other country in the world. Speaking of educ

NOTICES.

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&c., &c., &c.,
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10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

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THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

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The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

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...dur	Khanapur	Huia Gate	Moortizapo
...n	Burhanpur	Budaspoor	Mohona
...oria	Chandnee	Maidwa	Kogrun
...Mat-Cooper	Mundwa	Narsi	Budnaura
...handoop	Dungergaum	Chinchowli	Chanuoor
...anah*	Regnur	Kurtul*‡	Damergan
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...dian Junc-	Jawar	Khandalla	Dygaum
...tion*‡	Beorh	Lanowlee*	Wurud‡
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...assind	Kirkeam	Tulegaun	Boree
...apoor	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Kapri
...tgaum	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Saigaon
...hurdee	Pagdhal	Kirken	Jehwoor
...ssarah*	Sewnee	Poonal*‡	Keim
...utpoorah	Dharam	Loonee	Jarsee Road
...noice	Khundi	Oorookee	Marison
...ilgaum	Dularia	Yeoul	Unger
...oinaice B.	Kharsee for	Khurgaum	Mohol
...Siding	Hoshungabad	Palua	Pasaony
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...ipkar	Semari	Deokund and	Kurudgam
...anmigaum	Sohagpore*‡	Bheegwan	Doodnah
...anmar	Paparia (for	Mariroa	Goodoor
...endgaum*	Pachmarri)	Poonmuiwaree	Goolburga
...indoogree	Bankeri	Warrengaum	shahabad*‡
...ilingaum	Babai	Nargaum	Wadi
...ilgaum	Kadawara	Khankeer	Nuiwar
...Khira	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
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...jee	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kosi
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...hursey Rd	Wawjee	Chamargaum	Pallei	Mehmooda-
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...rwice	Umulsar	Baiwa	Wasaud	Jhond
...Dyeur)	Nowsaree	Wasaud	Nowley	Pairee
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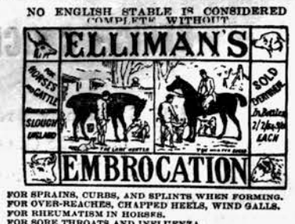

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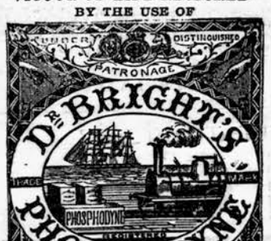

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Cuticura Remedies are the only real Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from mercury, arsenic, lead, zinc, or any other mineral or vegetable poison whatsoever. Guaranteed absolutely pure by the Analytical Chemists of the State of Massachusetts.

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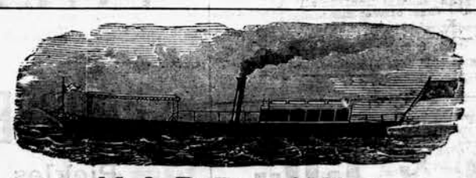

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beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all harsh and greasy cosmetics and cheap soaps, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it, and by using

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a cooling, soothing, healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms of all exposed to the heat and dust of summer or the cold and damp of winter; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, stings, redness and roughness of the skin caused by cold winds or the use of hard water, removes pimples, spots, discolorations, chilblains, eczema, etc., relieves inflammation, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, and renders a chapped and rough skin delightfully smooth and pleasant. Gentlemen after shaving will find it allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, can be used with impunity on the skin of the most delicate lady or child.
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With Rolling Top, as drawn, C.T. price 20/. Gun metal corners, 1/- extra.

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Per case of 4 dozen quarts	"	22	0 "
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ENGLAND	"	Oak.
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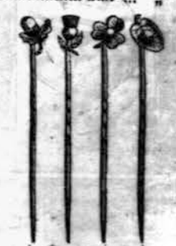

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Without the Pearls, Rs. 27 cash, complete in Morocco Case.

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Plain all over, Hogskin Saddle, complete, very neat...	...	...Rs. 100 to 125
Do. with richly-quilted Doeskin Seat and Safe, very handsome	...	,, 125 to 135
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GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

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The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*
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WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION, MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

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